

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

Report of the Commissioner of Correction

State House, Boston, Dec. 31, 1942.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in  
General Court Assembled:

I respectfully submit herewith the twenty-third annual report of the Department of Correction:

The year 1942 started with the murder on January first of officers Franklin L. Weston, George Landry, and Howard V. Murphy in the Defective Delinquent Department at State Farm, Bridgewater, by inmates Sheppard and Millard. Various plans to escape had been drawn up by these two inmates from time to time, one of which was to kidnap Superintendent Warren and his wife while at church services on a certain Sunday morning, but each time circumstances had arisen which prevented their carrying them out. These inmates would stop at nothing to effect an escape.

The serious overcrowding resulting in doubling up, the lack of exercise space, and the disgracefully low compensation paid to officers had been recognized by me for over seven years, and time and again I had called these conditions to the attention of the Legislature and made recommendations.

When I first became Commissioner, these officers received \$13.80 per week, plus three meals and a room as starting compensation for their work. They worked over sixty hours a week. Conditions were slightly improved by the enactment of the forty-eight hour law, and two minor changes in their compensation, bringing

their initial weekly pay check up to \$16.10.

Every building program that has been submitted for the last seven years has called for a new institution for the criminally insane, to be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Health where it rightly belongs, with the idea that the space thereby made available could be used for the defective delinquents. However, no funds were ever allotted for this purpose and, of course, it would now be impossible, due to the war, to obtain materials necessary for the building of such an institution.

It should be remembered that the defective delinquents are committed for "one day until death", and the Superintendent and the Medical Director must certify that they are mentally and physically fit to take their place in the community before they can be given release consideration by the Parole Board. The wonder is that anyone is certified as obviously it is practically impossible to certify a person as mentally fit to <sup>w</sup>take his place in the community who had been legally adjudged a defective delinquent. The result was that there were very few releases. These unfortunate inmates - some of whom were committed for such a minor offense as stealing a bicycle - naturally felt a real hopelessness that they would ever be out in the community again. It was this very hopelessness that led to a desperation that would attempt anything that might mean freedom. I have talked to every man electrocuted since August 1, 1934, and in each case I have come away with the distinct feeling that the individual would prefer death in the electric chair to the certainty of life imprisonment.

With the crowded conditions, seriously underpaid guards, and a real shortage of personnel, it is not surprising that Sheppard and Millard made their desperate attempt to obtain their liberty.



Master Daniel O'Brien, a Captain in the first World War, has been in charge of the Defective Delinquent Department since 1924. It is through his efficiency and good judgment that major difficulties have been averted in the past. His exceptionally humane but firm military discipline has accomplished excellent results toward habit, training these defectives to as nearly an orderly life as possible. It should be remembered that perhaps fifty percent are serious problems - homo-sexuals or attackers of youth - to me the most horrible of crimes.

The solution to the problem will come only when a new institution with adequate space is available, where segregation and classification can take place, such as the separation of the imbecile from the moron; the minor offender from the more serious offender; and the homo-sexuals in a group by themselves, with adequate compensation to officers, and with an intelligent defective delinquent law of commitment and release. This would include, along with the usual studies and habit training, adequate yard space for recreation thereby giving the inmates a chance to get rid of their accumulated and surplus energy; carefully planned diets, medical study to determine whether any treatment might be given them that would improve their lot, and a research study of possible glandular difficulties. It is possible knowledge might be gained whereby treatment of the glands might well bring helpful results and real benefit to mankind.

The overcrowding was relieved with the help of His Excellency the Governor who authorized the transfer of one hundred and fifty out of roughly five hundred and fifty to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, thereby eliminating the necessity of confining two defective delinquents in any one cell.

One of the difficulties that we are up against has been brought

forcibly to our attention during the past year in that many of our usual industries are now eliminated because of inability to obtain vital materials. Manufacture of number plates, road signs, in fact any product calling for metal for ordinary state use stopped as soon as the small current inventory was used up. Every effort was made to try to secure war orders to keep the individuals committed to our care busy.

As the year went along, we began to receive more and more war orders, having been made possible first by a declaration by President Roosevelt and then an Executive Order by Governor Saltonstall, so that, at least, the State Prison Colony at Norfolk and the Reformatory for Women inmates were becoming more and more busy turning out materials directly for the Army and Navy. They were willing to work any hours for this purpose. The response of all inmates for anything connected with the war effort has been splendid.

One of the activities the inmates undertook for the benefit of those in the armed services was the making of games, checkerboards, cribbage boards, ping pong tables, etc., in their spare time. During the year, over 25,000 such games were sent out literally all over the world and the seven seas to those in the armed forces. Complete day rooms were equipped with chairs, writing tables, desks, lamps, etc. The only expense was the cost of the materials, and the funds for the purchase of the materials were raised through public donations. The response was great and immediate. A total of \$3,250.00 was donated for this purpose. The fund was known as The Chaplains' Fund. The men and women did splendid work and were most ingenious in turning out games.

Some 2,500 men and women donated their blood to the Red Cross blood bank, a traveling ambulance unit going to the institutions



for this purpose. I have been informed that the highest percentage of donors of any group anywhere has been at the Massachusetts State Prison, and the other four institutions were close seconds.

The men at the State Prison Colony at Norfolk were called upon to volunteer to submit themselves to tests in a search for a substitute for human blood, this test being conducted by the Washington Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development at the Harvard Medical School and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. The preliminary test was first conducted at the State Prison Colony, then at State Farm, State Prison, and the Massachusetts Reformatory, for which 2,714 volunteered. The results of this test were highly successful, and a call was made for volunteers at State Prison Colony for a much more dangerous test of full transfusion of a substitute for human blood on three separate occasions. Two hundred volunteers were needed immediately for this purpose. It was pointed out by Commander Neuhauser of the United States Navy Medical Board and the civilian doctors, as well as the officials of the department, that the test was an extremely dangerous one that might involve life itself and possibly very serious illness; and, further, that there was no reward of any kind, shape, or manner for volunteering; it must be done of their own volition, and a waiver would have to be signed holding all blameless. A mass meeting was held of all the men at the Colony for the purpose of calling for volunteers of those inmates between 21 to 45 years of age. It was emphasized at the meeting that every man should arrive at a decision himself, and no pressure of any kind was put on in seeking the volunteers. They were asked not to volunteer immediately but to give thought to the matter. The next morning over 205 men within the age limits had volunteered and the transfusions started immediately. Some 64 men

received a transfusion of the substitute for human blood before serious reactions set in. In many cases they were seriously ill, running temperatures from 100 to 104 and back again for several weeks. One man - Arthur E. St. Germain - died, literally giving his life that others might live. The doctors promptly stopped the tests.

The inmate mental reaction was simply superb, and they are not only willing but anxious that the tests be resumed so that they may finish what they started. It is their fondest hope that whatever brought about the very severe reaction would be discovered so that this substitute for human blood might be made available to all mankind.

Admiral Stephenson in addressing the men at the Colony said, in part: "It is my opinion that these men are equally as heroic as the volunteers who participated in the research on yellow fever during the Spanish American War and are deserving of recognition."

I cannot be too high in my praise of these individuals. To me they have shown that they are worthy of being considered for a commutation of their sentences, and this group, at least, have more than clearly demonstrated by their desire to serve their fellow-men that they would make a real attempt to adjust successfully in the community. It should be borne in mind that many of these men were eligible for parole consideration within a month or two of the time they took the test; others had life sentences. Some had served a relatively short time; others a very long time confined behind the walls of penal institutions. Therefore, each case should be considered separately on its individual merits. I feel the matter is so important that I am making my letter and recommendations to Governor Saltonstall a part of this report.

To me it is without any question the finest voluntary act that



has ever been made in any penal institution by prisoners for the good of mankind.

By and large, the male population dropped slowly during the year. The female population increased rapidly. This large increase in the number of women committed to our care made doubling up necessary at the Reformatory for Women, and finally we were forced to make arrangements to take over a portion of the Greenfield Jail and House of Correction so that fifty women are now housed at that institution. We are grateful to the County Commissioners and the Sheriff of Franklin County for their co-operation. We recognize it is purely a make-shift housing program necessitated by the war, and that as long as there are any men confined there, (and under our statutes some must be confined there who are awaiting trial) the situation as a whole will be difficult and not nearly as constructive as the program at the Reformatory for Women.

Superintendent Van Waters is directly responsible for the selection of all the female personnel, and the general program in effect at the Greenfield institution. The Sheriff's powers in selecting his own male officials for the care and handling of the few men confined there remained in his hands. The co-operation of the County Commissioners and the Sheriff has been for the common good under difficult conditions.

Personnel in all our institutions has been extremely difficult to obtain due to the numbers who have entered the armed forces. As the year ended, the institutions as a whole were being operated with approximately two-thirds of their normal number of officers. Many of our key officials have gone into the armed services of our country, and we recognize that we simply have to get along as best we can for the duration of the war, and in order to give maximum protection to

the public, many things will have to be done that would not normally be considered.

The records of the department and the reports of the Commissioner during the first World War contain little or no information which is helpful as a guide during these times. In order to provide for any emergency that might occur, plans for evacuation of our institutions were drawn up and are now in effect. I made these plans a part of the 1941 report so that a perpetual record may be available in the event of a future need.

During the year scarcely a day went by without our receiving a call for men or women to work in war industries, more particularly on farms and other places of acute labor shortage. With this in mind, I had drawn up and introduced to the Legislature a bill that would allow the Commissioner to indenture men to work on farms and in other vital war work for the duration. It should be clearly borne in mind that while the indenture law is essentially the same as serving time in the community, nevertheless the consent of the individual to be indentured is required as well as the agreement of the employer to employ and the approval of the Commissioner. In this way, the fullest protection may be given to the inmate while on indenture, with the maximum protection to the public.

The indenture law as recommended for men would be identical with that for women which has been on the statute books for more than forty-four years, and which has proved extremely helpful in the rehabilitation of many cases. Certainly the number of women who desire indenture is not inconsiderable, regardless of the fact that if they leave their placement without permission it legally constitutes an escape for which they may receive a two year sentence. It is felt by me that this law would work particularly well with the



alcoholics confined at State Farm.

On December 1, 1941, the release of those sentenced for drunkenness was placed in the hands of the Commissioner. Since that date, for the purpose of consideration for release, or to be held to the limit of their sentences, I have personally seen and interviewed approximately four thousand of these alcoholics. It has taken a tremendous effort, but from the results obtained I feel it has been more than worthwhile, even in certain cases that would appear to be absolutely hopeless. It is much too early to come to any specific conclusions outside of the fact that these alcoholics are a major social problem, and the harm they do to their families - wives and children - often has a more serious and lasting effect than the most serious of crimes. Under no circumstances should we view each and every alcoholic as simply a "drunk". In fact, from my observations so far, there are very few committed to the State Farm that I would place solely in this category.

The cost of the alcoholic I make no attempt to estimate as many of the costs are entirely intangible. One might be able to figure the welfare costs of the families, the economic cost from absenteeism, the medical costs to our hospitals, and the direct cost of approximately \$350.00 per year for each individual at State Farm; but the costs of apprehending these individuals, trying them, releasing and committing them, the cost in harm done to their children, the lack of proper food, clothing, heat, schooling, and the eventual social losses could not soundly be estimated. From a purely financial point of view, there is no doubt that the cost would run into staggering figures. However, the harm done to the offender's family and the social effect on the community are much more important. I do not believe in prohibition. It will not

work, but I most certainly would believe in a campaign of temperance and moderation. I believe that research studies could be made of true benefit on the medical and mental problems of the alcoholic, and also along the lines of the social effect on the community at large from excessive use of alcoholic beverages. The latter is fully as important as the former. I do not recommend that psychiatrists make these studies.

The arrests for drunkenness in the past year dropped approximately 4,600 - from 88,000 to 83,600. Our inmate drunk population at State Farm decreased about 25%. While this is the first time those committed for drunkenness have been dealt with on an individual basis in contrast with the former system of an automatic release at the end of a certain period, I do not want to make any claim that the decrease in population at the State Farm is due to this individual contact and effort. It is my hope that eventually I may gain enough knowledge to make some contribution to the problem surrounding the care and handling of the alcoholic. This will take a long period of time, and it is hard to draw even general conclusions at this time, let alone specific constructive recommendations.

Realizing there would be a shortage of food during this emergency, plans have already been started to make every institution as nearly self-sustaining as possible. This has resulted in an increased farm program, and it is hoped a sufficient surplus of products will be raised of chickens, milk, vegetables, pork, etc., so that State Prison may be supplied from other institution farms and will not have to enter the outside markets competing with the housewife for the purchase of certain foods which would draw from the supply available to the general public.

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR T. LYMAN (Signed)  
Commissioner of Correction.



## THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Correction

State House, Boston

December 18, 1942

His Excellency Leverett Saltonstall  
Executive Department  
State House, Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Governor Saltonstall:

Fifty-nine men now confined at the State Prison Colony at Norfolk, voluntarily and with a full knowledge of the risks involved, submitted to a vitally important research test. Their act showed character, courage and a willingness to make major personal sacrifices for mankind - even unto death itself.

While this act alone is not by any means all conclusive, nevertheless it is most important in showing a changed attitude toward society.

The necessity for military secrecy prevents me from making a more complete statement publicly that the statement of fact that appears on each man's petition which is now before you. I do know that the knowledge gained from these tests has been of vital importance to medical science.

At no time during the past six months that I have been actively working with the whole problem placed before me by the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, have I lost sight of the possible major contribution to the war effort.

It is my belief that what these men have done is the most constructive act that has taken place in prison by prisoners for the common weal in the history of United States Prisons.

These inmates were all carefully selected for transfer to Norfolk prior to the test and, therefore, represent the men thought to be most likely prospects for rehabilitation by department officials, in spite of the fact that their sentences run from 5 years indefinite and 2 1/2 to 3 years up to life, and their crimes run all the way from larceny to murder.

Sentences by crimes vary widely, and undoubtedly should as so much depends on the individual. For example, one man found guilty of Robbery was sentenced to 2 1/2 to 3 years; while another was sentenced to 12 to 20 years for the same offense. One man was sentenced to 5 years indefinite for Rape; and another to 18 to 20 years for Assault to Rape. The volunteers have served various lengths of time in prison. One man, for example, has been incarcerated more than seventeen years and eight months.

His Excellency

-2-

December 18, 1942

A careful study of each individual case has been made, taking all known factors into consideration, in making my recommendations, with the public interest always paramount in my mind.

You will note that in seven of these cases a pardon under parole conditions is recommended, and fifty-one would receive a reduction in their sentences in order to permit the Parole Board to consider their cases for possible release at a future date, - a "future" date in these particular cases being anywhere from forthwith to more than eleven years hence.

In view of all the circumstances surrounding these cases and the results that have been obtained, I believe it is my **duty** as Commissioner of Correction to present these cases to Your Excellency and thus allow you an opportunity to review the case of each man for possible executive clemency.

Sincerely yours,

S/ Arthur T. Lyman  
Commissioner of Correction



MEMORANDUM

Under the statutes any man sentenced to State Prison must serve  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years or two-thirds of his minimum sentence - whichever is longer - before seeing the Parole Board for release consideration.

Any man sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord for "five years", would see the Parole Board under the Board rules at the end of fourteen months; whereas a man sentenced for "five years and a day" or longer would not see the Parole Board until one-half of his sentence had expired.

By way of example, I am citing two specific cases:

Kenneth Buck was sentenced to State Prison on June 24, 1933 for "24-25" years. My recommendation is for commutation of sentence to "18-25" years, which would make him eligible to see the Parole Board June 23, 1945 for release consideration instead of June 23, 1949. His maximum sentence has been left unchanged.

Edward Cialek was sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord on October 28, 1940 for "five years and a day". His original parole eligibility date was April 28, 1943. I recommend that his sentence be commuted to "five years" so that he would be eligible to see the Parole Board forthwith. In this particular case, if he received a commutation during January "forthwith" would probably mean release consideration by February, or two months earlier than his original date.

This does not mean that the Board is bound to release the individual, but simply that he is eligible for release consideration by the Board.

The attached summary of all cases gives the original eligibility date for parole consideration and the date proposed by me in the commutation as recommended.

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LOUIS B. ALFIERI---Boston---age 30.

Sentenced: October 30, 1940, Suffolk Superior Court, 3 to 4 years.

Offense: Robbery.

Original parole hearing date: April, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 3 to 3½ years, so that maximum is reduced by 6 months.

Proposed parole hearing date: April, 1943.

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JOSEPH F. ALLEN---Roslindale---age 40.

Sentenced: 11-10-39, Suffolk Superior Court, 5 to 7 years.

Offense: Accepting a bribe.

Original parole hearing date: March 9, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 4 to 7 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

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HAROLD ARONOFSKY---Brookline---age 33.

Sentenced: May 9, 1941, Suffolk Superior Court, 3 to 5 years.

Offense: Larceny.

Original parole hearing date: November 8, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: 2½ to 4 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: November 8, 1943.



A.

ALFRED S. BACKUS--Centerville--age 41.

Sentenced: Ocotober 17, 1939, Barnstable Superior Court, 2 con. 5 to 8 years.

Offense: Breaking & Entering.

Original parole hearing date: February 16, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 4 to 8 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

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WILFRED J. BIBEALT--Lowell--age 23.

Sentenced: January 13, 1941, Middlesex Superior Court, 3 to 5 years.

Offense: Robbery by force and violence.

Original parole hearing date: July, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: July, 1943.

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EDWARD J. BOYLE, JR.--Cambridge--31 years.

Sentenced: March 24, 1941, Middlesex Superior Court, 3 conc.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 years.

Offense: Breaking & Entering (nighttime) & Larceny.

Original parole hearing date: September 23, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Pardon under parole conditions, so that he may be released.

3.

HENRY BROSSEAU, JR.---Fall River---age 39.

Sentenced: February 10, 1936, Plymouth Superior, 3 to 5 yrs. Larceny from Realty.

February 18, 1937, Bristol Superior, 8 to 10 yrs. Attempted Extortion.  
Total 11 to 15 years.

Offenses: Larceny from Realty - Attempted Extortion

Original parole hearing date: June 9, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 7 to 10 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

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KENNETH BUCK---Chatham---age 37.

Sentenced: June 24, 1933, Barnstable Superior Court, 24 to 25 years.

Offense: Kidnapping (2 counts).

Original parole hearing date: June 23, 1949

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 18 to 25 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: June 23, 1945.

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BENJAMIN CARRO---Dorchester---age 31.

Sentenced: September 5, 1940, Suffolk Superior Court, 3 to 5 years.

Offense: Possessing Burglar's Implements.

Original parole hearing date: March 4, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 3 to 4 years, reducing maximum date by one year.

Proposed parole hearing date: March 4, 1943.



4.

JOHN A. CARTER--Cambridge--age 44.

Sentenced: June 27, 1940, Middlesex Superior Court, 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years.  
February 17, 1941, Suffolk Superior Court, 3 to 5 years, Concurrent.

Offense: Abortion.

Original parole hearing date: October, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: That the 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yr. sentence be commuted to 4 to 5 years.  
That the 3 to 5 yr. sentence be commuted to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: August, 1943.

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EDWARD M. CIALEK--Northampton--age 22.

Sentenced: October 28, 1940, Hampshire Superior Court, 5 years, 1 day.

Offense: Carrying a Concealed Weapon.

Original parole hearing date: April 28, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 5 years, indeterminate, so that subject becomes eligible for parole hearing forthwith.

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LEON W. COMRES--New Bedford--age 36.

Sentenced: June 13, 1940, Plymouth Superior, 3 to 5 yrs. (4 concurrent sentences)  
October 21, 1940, Barnstable Superior, 3 to 5 yrs. (From & After)

Offenses: B. & E. (nt.) & Larceny - B. & E. & Larceny

Original parole hearing date: June 12, 1944.

Commissioner's Recommendation: The 4 concurrent sentences be commuted to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 years, and the from and after sentence be commuted to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: October, 1943.

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AUSTIN CONWAY--New Bedford--age 29.

Sentenced: November 12, 1940, Bristol Superior, 3 to 5 years.

Offense: B. & E. & L.

Original parole hearing date: May 11, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Pardon on parole conditions. Subject was the first to volunteer and the first to submit to the test.

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ALBERT CRIMMINS--South Boston--age 21.

Sentenced: November 30, 1932, Bristol Superior, 15 to 18 years.

Offense: Robbery being armed with dangerous weapon.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 12 to 15 years, which would cut 3 years from maximum sentence.

Proposed expiration date: November, 1947.

Subject was released on parole November 30, 1942.

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RALPH W. DOUGLAS--Springfield--age 23.

Sentenced: December 31, 1941, Hampden Superior, 5 yrs.indeterminate (Refty).

Offense: Rape

Original parole hearing date: March, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: 5 years sentence be commuted to 2 years.

Proposed expiration date: December, 1943.



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JOHN J. DUGGAN--Fall River--age 21.

Sentenced: June 10, 1940, Bristol Superior, 3 to 5 years, and 3 to 5 yrs. Conc.

Offense: Robbery

Original parole hearing date: December 9, 1942.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute sentences to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 years which would reduce the minimum by six months.

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PAUL J. EDGE--Dorchester, age 19.

Sentenced: December 14, 1938, Norfolk Superior, 12 to 20 years. Robbery  
February 27, 1939, Suffolk Superior, 3 to 5 Conc. Larc. Auto.  
" " " " " 12 to 20 (2conc.) Robbery Armed

Original parole hearing date: February, 1947.

Commissioner's recommendation: 12 to 20 year sentence be commuted to 10 to 20.

Proposed parole hearing date: October, 1945.

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THOMAS FLAHIVE--Holyoke, age 26.

Sentenced: December 31, 1941, Hampden Superior, 3 to 5 years.

Offense: Larceny

Original parole hearing date: June, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: Pardon under parole conditions. Subject had a very serious reaction to the test, requiring long hospitalization.

JAMES F. FLYNN--Fall River, age 26.

Sentenced: June 18, 1936, Bristol Superior, 12 to 15 years.

Offense: Robbery Armed.

Original parole hearing date: June, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 10 to 15 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: February, 1943.

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ERNEST E. FRANCIS, JR.--Springfield, Age 24.

Sentenced: May 13, 1938, Hampden Superior Court, 18 to 20 years.

Offense: Assault to rape.

Original parole hearing date: May, 1950.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 16 to 20 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: January, 1949.

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OCTAVE GALLANT--Lawrence, age 41.

Sentenced: January 31, 1941, Essex Superior Court, 4 to 7 years.

Offense: Rape

Original parole hearing date: September, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: July, 1943.



JAMES T. GARRICK--Brookline--age 27.

Sentenced: April 20, 1934, Middlesex Superior Court, 18 to 20 years.

Offense: Manslaughter.

Original parole hearing date: April, 1946.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 14 to 20 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: August, 1943.

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MICHAEL V. GEAGAN--Dorchester, age 26.

Sentenced: February 26, 1935, Plymouth Superior Court, 28 to 30 years  
7 to 10 years Conc.

Offenses: Armed Robbery - Assault to Murder.

Original parole hearing date: October, 1953.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 18 to 30 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: February, 1947

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ALBERT GELINAS--Holyoke, age 29.

Sentenced: May 16, 1940, Hampden Superior Court, 5 to 5½ years.

Offense: B. & E. in nighttime, intent to commit larceny and larceny.

Original parole hearing date: September, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 3 to 5½ years so that he becomes eligible for parole hearing forthwith.

DAVID GOODMAN--Boston, age 34.

Sentenced: December 2, 1940, Suffolk Superior Court, 9 to 12 years.

Offense: Manslaughter.

Original parole hearing date: December, 1946.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 6 to 12 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: December, 1944.

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STANLEY GUSCIORA---Boston, age 16.

Sentenced: November 8, 1935, Worcester Superior Court, 14 to 18 years.

Offense: Manslaughter.

Original parole hearing date: March 7, 1945

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 12 to 18 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: November, 1943.

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RALPH J. HAMM--Springfield, age 31.

Sentenced: December 22, 1941, Hampden Superior, 3 to 5, and 3 to 5 yrs. Conc.

Offenses: Assault with intent to rob with dangerous weapon.  
Carrying a dangerous weapon.

Original parole hearing date: June, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: Pardon under parole conditions. He had no previous criminal record.



18.

CHARLES W. HARVEY--Waban, Mass., age 42.

Sentenced: May 27, 1941, Suffolk Superior Court, 4 to 5 years, 4 to 5 years,  
Concurrent.

Offense: Larceny.

Original parole hearing date: January, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: Pardon under parole conditions. Subject had a very serious reaction to the test and the doctors say that he will probably have permanent heart trouble.

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WILLIAM F. HARVEY--Boston, age 24.

Sentenced: November 30, 1932, Bristol Superior, 18 to 20 years.

Offense: Robbery armed.

Original parole hearing date: November, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 15 to 20 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

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THEODDRICK JACKSON--Boston, age 51.

Sentenced: September 13, 1940, Suffolk Superior Court, 2½ to 3 years.

Offense: Robbery.

Original parole hearing date: March, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Pardon on parole conditions.

11.

STEPHEN KELLEY--Worcester, age 21.

Sentenced: January 23, 1940<sup>30</sup>, Essex Superior, 18 to 20 years, 3 to 4 years,  
from and after. (total 21-24 years).

Offenses: Robbery Armed, Carrying Revolver.

Original parole hearing date: January, 1954.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 15 to 20 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: January, 1950.

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WALTER KOPASKY--Amesbury, age 24.

Sentenced: December 15, 1939, Essex Superior, 5 to 7 years.

Offense: Robbery.

Original parole hearing date: April, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 3 to 7 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: June, 1942.

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OTTO A. KOPPANA--Gloucester, age 23.

Sentenced: September 29, 1938, Essex Superior, 10 to 12 years, 5 to 7 years,  
Concurrent.

Offenses: Rape - Assault with intent to commit rape.

Original parole hearing date: May, 1945.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute 8 to 12 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: January, 1944.



12.

FRANK LANGONE--Southbridge, age 24.

Sentenced: October 25, 1939, Worcester Superior, 5 to 8 years.

Offense: Rape.

Original parole hearing date: February, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 4 to 8 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

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PHILIP MERAGLIA--Boston, age 21.

Sentenced: April 9, 1936, Suffolk Superior, 10 to 12 yrs. Robbery Armed  
7 to 10 Cocn.-Assault to rob  
Armed.

April 24, 1936, Middlesex Superior, 3 to 5. From & After,  
Robbery Armed.

Total 13 to 17 yrs.

Original parole hearing date: December, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute both the 10 to 12 and the 7 to 10  
year sentences to 7 to 9 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

~~15~~

EMERSON LEWIS--Hyannis, age 24.

Sentenced: April 7, 1939, Barnstable Superior, 7 to 10 years.

Offense: Rape

Original parole hearing date: December, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 6 to 10 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: April, 1943

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JOSEPH G. LYONS--Dorchester, age 21.

Sentenced: December 14, 1938, Norfolk Superior-12 to 20 Robbery  
12 to 20 Conc. Robbery Armed  
Concurrent-February 27, 1939, Suffolk Superior- 12 to 20 Robbery Armed  
12 to 20 Conc.-Asslt dang.weap.  
intent to rob  
3 to 5 Conc.-Larceny Auto  
3 to 5 " Carrying weapon

Original parole hearing date: February, 1947.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute all 12 to 20 year sentences to 10 to 20 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: October, 1945.

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WILLIAM J. MALLOY, JR.--Boston, age 23.

Sentenced: February 7, 1936, Suffolk Superior 10 to 15 Robbery  
February 14, 1936, Middlesex Superior 10 to 15 Conc. Robb. & Put. in  
April 14, 1936 Norfolk Superior 10 to 15 " Robbery Fear

Original parole hearing date: December, 1942.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 10 to 13 years, reducing the maximum sentence by 2 years.



~~14~~

ARTHUR B. MANCHESTER--Westport, age 25.

Sentenced: June 30, 1933, Bristol Superior, Death, Murder, 1st degree.

Commuted: October 4, 1933, Governor & Council, to Life Imprisonment.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 24 years to Life Imprisonment.

Proposed parole hearing date: June, 1949.

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ROY A MARTIN--Spencer, age 28.

Sentenced: October 19, 1932, Worcester Superior, Life Imprisonment.

Offense: Murder, 2nd degree.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 20 years to Life Imprisonment.

Proposed parole hearing date: February, 1946.

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SHERMAN A. MARTIN--W. Brookfield, age 28.

Sentenced: October 27, 1939, Worcester Superior, 5 to 8 years.(8 conc. sent.)

Offense: Breaking & Entering (nighttime) & Larceny.

Original parole hearing date: February, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute all sentences to 4 to 8 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

~~RE.~~

EDWARD McCABE---Jamaica Plain, age 20.

Sentenced: September 12, 1940, Suffolk Superior, 3 to 5 years  
3 to 5 years Concurrent.

Offenses: Assault with intent to rob (2 counts concurrent). -- Robbery

Original parole hearing date: March, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 3 to 4 years.

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LAURENCE L. MITCHELL---Saugus, age 20.

Sentenced: October 3, 1938, Essex Superior, 10 to 15 years  
January 25, 1940, Worcester Superior, 7 to 10 years, Concurrent.

Offenses: Robbery Armed & Putting in Fear  
Assault to Rob, Robbery.

Original parole hearing date: June, 1945.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute sentence of 10-3-38 to 7 to 15 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: June, 1943.

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JOSEPH W. MOREAU,--Chicopee Falls, age 38.

Sentenced: May 13, 1940, Hampden Superior, 8 to 10 years.

Offense: Sodomy.

Original parole hearing date: September, 1945.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 6 to 10 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: May, 1944.



16.

ALFRED MUSTONE,---East Boston, age 24.

Sentenced: February 3, 1939, Essex Superior Court, 8 to 10 years.

Offense: Rape.

Original parole hearing date: June, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 5 to 10 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

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JOSEPH NOVAK---South Boston, age 18

Sentenced; January 17, 1939, Suffolk Superior, 8 to 9 years--Robbery Armed  
8 to 9 years Conc.--Kidnapping

Original parole hearing date: May, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 6 to 9 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

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FRANCIS O'CONNOR---Roxbury, age 19.

Sentenced: May 17, 1937, Suffolk Superior--10 to 15 yrs. B.&E. nt. & Larceny  
5 to 7 Concs. " " " " "  
3 to 5 " " Carr. revolver  
3 to 5 " " Larc. Auto  
3 to 5 " " Poss. burg. Impl.

Original parole hearing date: January, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute 10 to 15 yrs. sentence to 7 to 15 yrs.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

F.

SEBASTIAN SKIBA---Holyoke, age 33.

Sentenced: May 16, 1928, Hampden Superior, 12 to 15 yrs., Assault to rob and Robbery, (Paroled 5-15-36.)  
October 26, 1937, Hampshire Superior, 12 to 15 yrs. Robbery Armed.

Original parole hearing date: October, 1945.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute the 12 to 15 yrs. sentence (received 10-26-37) to 10 to 15 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: June, 1944.

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GEORGE H. STOCKMAN---South Boston, age 18.

Sentenced: May 27, 1936, Suffolk Superior, 15 to 20 yrs. - Robbery Armed  
2½ to 5 Conc. - Carr. weapon

Original parole hearing date: May, 1946.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute the 15 to 20 years sentence to 11 to 20 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: September, 1944.

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WALTER J. SZYMANOWSKI---West Lynn, age 28.

Sentenced: September 15, 1941, Essex Superior, 4 to 5 years, Rape (2 counts)  
4 to 5 Conc., Incest

Original parole hearing date: May, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 3½ to 5 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: March, 1944.



18.

EDWARD T. STANISIEWSKI--Amherst, age 27.

Sentenced: February 10, 1934, Hampshire Superior Court, Death.

Offense: Murder, first degree.

Commuted April 25, 1934, by Governor and Council, to Life Imprisonment.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 30 years to Life Imprisonment.

Proposed parole hearing date: February, 1954.

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GEORGE A. THOMPSON--Boston, age 19.

Sentenced: December 29, 1931, Middlesex Superior, 5 to 8 years.

5 to 8 " From & After

5 to 8 " " " "

5 to 8 " " " "

-----  
20 to 32 years

Offense: Robbery Armed

Original parole hearing date: April, 1945.

Commissioner's recommendation: Sentences totalling 20 to 32 years be  
commuted to 15 to 24 years. If this were  
done subject would be eligible for parole  
hearing forthwith.

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GEORGE VARNEY--Roxbury, age 19.

Sentenced: May 17, 1937, Suffolk Superior Court, 9 to 15 --Robbery Armed

Conc. 5 to 7 -B.&E.nt. com.Larceny

Conc. 3 to 5 Carrying pistol

Conc. 3 to 5 Poss. burg. impl.

Original parole hearing date: May, 1943.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute 9 to 15 yr. sentence to 8 to 15 yrs.

Proposed parole hearing date: Forthwith.

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WILLIAM T. VENN--Lynn, age 22.

Sentenced: January 21, 1942, Essex Superior Court, 3 to 5 years.

Offense: Assault to rape.

Original parole hearing date: July, 1944.

Commissioner's recommendation: That subject's petition for a pardon be denied.

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ERNEST WARD--New Bedford, age 38.

Sentenced: May 14, 1941, Bristol Superior, 8 to 10 years.

Offense: Manslaughter.

Original parole hearing date: September, 1946.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 6 to 10 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: May, 1945.

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JAMES F. WEEKS--Providence, R.I., age 27.

Sentenced: April 29, 1925, Norfolk Superior, Life Imprisonment.

Offense: Murder, second degree.

Commissioner's recommendation: Pardon under parole conditions.

Note; Celestino Madeiros, codefendant, was executed.  
Alfred W. Bedars, codefendant, was pardoned in 1934.



CHESTER WINCHELL--Millbury, age 20.

Sentenced: April 27, 1940, Hampshire Superior, 8 to 12, Robbery Armed  
3 to 5 Conc., Larceny (2)

Original parole hearing date: August, 1945.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 6 to 10 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: April, 1944.

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WILLIAM ZIZOTOSKY--Rhode Island, age 21.

Sentenced: November 7, 1929, Worcester Superior, 18 to 22 yrs.--Robbery.  
January 23, 1930, Essex Superior 18 to 20 yrs.--Robbery Armed  
3 to 4 yrs.--Carrying rev.  
Aggregate Sentence 39 to 46 yrs.

Original parole hearing date: November, 1955.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to a total of 20 to 30 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: March, 1943.

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CHARLES HUTTE--Boston, age 38.

Sentenced: December 7, 1934, Suffolk Superior--19 to 20 yrs - Manslaughter  
(Concurrent)--19 to 20, Assault to Murder(3 cts)

Original parole hearing date: August, 1947.

Commissioner's recommendation: Commute to 15 to 20 years.

Proposed parole hearing date: December, 1944.

STATE PRISON

Boston (P. O. Charlestown, Mass.)

WARDEN'S REPORT

December 31, 1942.

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to submit to you the 137th annual report of the Massachusetts State Prison for the year ending December 31, 1942.

The inmate population today, December 31, 1942, is 690. This is the lowest the count has been in many years. We wish to thank you, Commissioner, for your co-operation in transferring inmates from here to the State Prison Colony and the Massachusetts Reformatory.

There were no escapes during the year.

On June 4th and 5th, 540 men of this institution volunteered for the skin and eye test in connection with the substitute for human blood that the Harvard Medical School has been working on. Their contribution, while only part of the work of the medical authorities, nevertheless, was of major importance and unquestionably will be a real factor in completing tests so that the substitute for human plasma may be in full use in the not too distant future.

On August 19 and 20, September 11, November 20, and December 29, the American Red Cross Mobile Unit visited this institution for blood donors. A total of 680 men of this institution each gave one pint of blood. This blood after being processed will be forwarded to our armed forces on all fighting fronts. The Mobile Unit Staff notified me that they greatly enjoyed the stops they made at this institution and are already planning return visits in the very near future.

Throughout the year we have held several day time air raid alert tests; also, blackout tests. These tests have been most successful at this institution. In case of an actual evacuation of the entire inmate



body at night, however, it would be most difficult for us here at Charlestown to expect sufficient help from among our uniformed personnel, due primarily to their transportation accommodations. During the day we have a greater number of officers available on duty than we have on either of the two night shifts. These two night shifts have thirteen officers each. Very few of our officers have automobiles, therefore, must rely solely on other available transportation.

#### MAINTENANCE

Serious consideration should be given to the problem of replacing certain inmate clerks now handling the stock records in the Steward's office and the inside industrial office with civilian employees. The policy of using inmate clerks in this work has been in vogue for a great many years with varying degrees of success. The constant changing of these inmate clerks due to parole and discharge and other unavoidable reasons seriously handicaps the adequate keeping of accurate records. It is my feeling that a thorough study of this situation should be made by the representatives of the Comptroller's office with a view to remedying this situation within the immediate future.

The sum of \$5,400. was allowed us to reset boilers #1 and #2 in the Power House. This work we expect will be completed early in 1943.

The Industrial Buildings have been maintained in a serviceable condition but should, undoubtedly, be replaced when financial conditions warrant. They are inadequate for the purpose for which they are being employed, and serious consideration should be given their condition.

During the year, three officers, one engineer, and one instructor retired. It is always a matter of regret to have to retire employees who have given long years of faithful service.

#### INDUSTRIES

The war has seriously interfered with the successful operation of



the prison industries due to the many limiting and stop orders issued by the Federal Government in order to conserve vital material for the war effort.

Every effort possible has been made by the representatives of the prison industries to obtain substantial war orders with a limited amount of success. The industries have handled 46 orders directly related to the war, with a total value of \$3,825.29. While the number of orders received has been very substantial, the total amount has not been great when compared to the volume of the business lost due to the war condition.

The net sales for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1942, showed a great decrease, largely due to the limitation and stop orders previously mentioned above, and to the decreased activity and expenditures on the part of public agencies.

A very contributing factor was the loss of the 1943 automobile number plates which ordinarily would have been manufactured in 1942, and the complete stopping of the production of signs and other traffic control devices, due to the limitation orders affecting this type of production. The ceiling prices established by the Federal Government under the Office of Price Administration made serious inroads into the profits. A substantial increase in the cost of raw material could not be reflected in price increases.

While we have been fortunate in being able to maintain a very moderate amount of work for the inmates, the volume has been far from satisfactory, and the outlook for 1943 is not hopeful. It was necessary to discontinue the payment of inmates' wages at the close of the second quarter, as no funds were available for this purpose.

#### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

This department has been exceedingly busy due, undoubtedly, to our being requested to supply many garments formerly purchased elsewhere. During the year we manufactured and delivered 20,000 First Aid



Belts to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The enthusiasm displayed by the inmates when called upon to perform this work was very encouraging as they realized that they were definitely aiding civilian defense.

The volume of work performed by this department was

addressed due to the reduction in the volume of work performed by this department.

#### FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

Many articles not previously manufactured in this department have been produced for various governmental agencies. A number of castings have been manufactured for the war effort and here again the inmates have demonstrated their desire to participate in the defense effort.

The steady rise in employment throughout the State has resulted

for welfare shops, resulting in a marked increase in the volume of work performed by this department.

#### METAL DEPARTMENT

Auto Plate Division: Much effort and time has been devoted to experimental work in the effort to obtain a satisfactory substitute for steel in the manufacture of number plates. Early in the year, the manufacture of automobile number plate tabs was undertaken, but this project was discontinued due to patent difficulties. A substantial number of 1942 number plates were reconditioned for re-issuance in 1943, and the supply of bicycle plates to those cities and towns not previously possessing same has been the only work available in this department, with the exception of a small amount of stampings performed for military purposes.

Sign Division: The limitation order prohibiting the manufacture of signs virtually shut off all production in this department, with the exception of several small orders which were received from war sources. Here also was noted a marked enthusiasm by the inmates when working on direct war orders. During the year, approximately 1,391 checker boards, 1,026 cribbage boards, 570 dart games, 563 sets of checkers, and 40 ping pong tables have been manufactured for the Chaplain's Fund for distribution in the armed forces. A substantial number of tables and chairs have been finished for the armed forces.



Without this work, very little activity could have been maintained in the Finishing Department.

#### PRINTING DEPARTMENT

The volume of work performed by this department has steadily decreased due to the reluctance of the State Printing Office to allocate work to this department.

#### SHOE DEPARTMENT

The volume of production has greatly decreased in this department. The steady rise in employment throughout the State has reduced the demand for welfare shoes, resulting in a decided curtailment of orders from this source. Difficulty in obtaining satisfactory material in sufficient quantities has also seriously handicapped this department.

#### UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT

This department has been exceedingly busy, undoubtedly due to the necessity for heavier garments and in larger quantities. However, the satisfactory standards have been maintained and the condition in this department is a healthy one. Margin of profit has declined due to ceiling prices and increased cost of raw material.

#### GENERAL

As stated in our report covering the calendar year of 1940, the Harris-Corliss engine formerly used to supply power for the line shaft was discontinued on December 30, 1940, and power was supplied by a 200 h. p. electric motor, the current for same being supplied by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. This arrangement having proved satisfactory and economical, the demolishing of the old Harris-Corliss engine was authorized on October 13, 1942, and we were instructed to utilize such scrap as we obtained in the State Prison foundry. This was performed by inmate labor and resulted in the obtaining of 26,000 lbs. of scrap iron and 1,900 lbs. of scrap steel. The cast iron was used in our



Foundry and the steel was disposed of at a substantial sum in the manner usually employed in the disposal of scrap material.

During the month of December, an inspection was made by an inspector from the Department of Labor and Industries, and recommendations have been received relative to safety devices to be installed. Immediate steps were taken to comply with the recommendations, and it is hoped that they will be completed within a short time.

The quarterly inventories have been taken and adequately supervised.

#### CASE WORK

(Personnel Department)

During the past year the institution sustained a sad loss by the untimely death of a social worker who had been employed here for twelve years. The Personnel Department further has been depleted by the enlistment into the armed services of a field investigator. Although no replacements have been made in these two key positions, our limited staff has endeavored to the best of its ability to carry on the same general case work program of previous years.

As complete field investigation as possible has been made in the case of each inmate committed to the institution. On the basis of this verified information, institutional and departmental problems are handled and transfers to other institutions are selected with intelligent principles of segregation. Under the provisions of Legislative enactments of 1941, certain items of institution history additional to those previously required by the Parole Board, are ordered to be supplied to the Board. These additional reports are being prepared by this department. A social case summary and detailed institutional history is furnished to the Parole Board in the case of each inmate eligible for parole, and all field investigation results are available to the Board at the time of the parole meeting. The classification card file has continued to prove most valuable in dealing with departmental and institutional problems in the selection of transfer prospects, and in the preparation



of plans for an evacuation if such a step should be necessary.

Although occasional additional assistance has been furnished to our clerical and interviewing staff, it should be noted that the permanent staff of the Personnel Department is greatly undermanned and cannot be considered adequate for the maintenance of a sound and efficient social case work program.

#### MEDICAL

We are able to report that the general health of the inmate population during the past year has continued to be excellent. There were no deaths in the hospital during the year.

Typhoid immunization of all new men committed to the institution has been a regular routine procedure during the past year.

During the past year, the services and facilities of the prison hospital and the hospital medical staff have been given to the Harvard Research Department in their tests of a beef blood formula to be used in providing a substitute for human blood in the giving of transfusions. A large percent of the prison population volunteered to take this test.

Beginning August 19 of this year, the Red Cross Mobile Unit for blood donors has visited this institution five times receiving blood from inmate donors with most gratifying results. These donations of blood will be continued during the duration.

The following report of the Hospital Department is for the year ending December 31, 1942:

Medical cases admitted to Hospital during year.....	86
Surgical cases admitted to Hospital during year.....	17
Mental cases admitted to Hospital during year.....	33
Total number of patients admitted to Hospital during year.....	136
Surgical cases treated but not admitted.....	184
Number of day's residence in Hospital during year.....	606
Number of patients on Doctor's morning line during year.....	1,639
Number of patients treated in O. P. D. during year, excluding Doctor's line.....	2,013



Total number treated or examined during year.....	6,995
Number of days excused from work on account of convalescence during year.....	402
Number of cases transferred to Bridgewater State Hospital....	14
Number of cases transferred to State Infirmary at Bridgewater	7
Number of cases transferred to State Prison Colony at Norfolk for surgical and medical treatment during year.....	6
Number of patients transferred to Massachusetts General Hospital for surgical treatment during year.....	1
Sputum series taken during year.....	12
Sputum series returned Positive during year.....	0
Medical examinations for men entering prison during year.....	349
Number of X-rays taken during year.....	873
Violet Ray treatments given during year.....	547
Lumbar punctures given during year.....	1
Proctoscopic examinations given during year.....	6
Number of deaths in Hospital during year.....	0
Electrocutions during year (See below).....	2
Number of patients in Hospital at midnight, December 31, 1942	0

Executions: - P. G., June 30, 1942; J. H. H., June 30, 1942

#### VENEREAL DISEASES:

Hinton tests taken during year.....	388
Cases with positive Hinton during year (new).....	22
Cases with positive Hinton treated during year.....	54
Bismuth-sal in oil injections given during year.....	268
Tryparsamide injections given during year.....	14
Maparsen injections given during year.....	180
Nec-araphenamine injections given during year.....	10
Cases in prison with Positive Hinton, January 1, 1942.....	32
Cases in prison with Positive Hinton, December 31, 1942.....	29
Number of cases transferred with Positive Hinton.....	13
Number of cases released with Positive Hinton during 1942...	8
Number of cases reversed from Positive to Negative Hinton...	6
Neisser tests made during year.....	18
Cases with Neisser positive during year.....	2
Cases in prison with positive Neisser, January 1, 1942.....	0
Cases in prison with positive Neisser, December 31, 1942....	1
Cases under treatment during year.....	5
Number of paratyphoid tests made during year.....	8

#### TYPHOID IMMUNIZATION:

Number of cases treated during year (cases treated in series of 3).....	243
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Small studies were taken in improving the dental clinic

#### DENTAL CLINIC

During the year 1942, the dental clinic had a total attendance of 2,003 inmates. Thus, we find that the population in general took advantage of our facilities throughout the year, and find genuine satisfaction in the fact that we were able to assist them in many ways toward preserva-



tion of a healthy oral condition. There were many inmates who needed replacements and whose masticating efficiency was impaired. Such inmates have had these adjustments made. The mouth condition of the inmate population, as a whole, is good. An itemized summary is herewith submitted:

Full upper dentures made.....	17	Pyorrhea cases treated.....	6
Full lower dentures made.....	13	Vincent's infection cases	
Partial upper dentures made.....	18	treated.....	4
Partial lower dentures made.....	12	Radical cyst and bone cur-	
Dentures relined.....	5	ottage.....	2
Dentures repaired.....	38	Cystectomies.....	3
Crown and bridge work repaired.....	16	Alveolotomies.....	5
Extractions.....	378	Apicectomies.....	2
Amalgam fillings inserted.....	156	Miscellaneous treatments	
Porcelain fillings inserted.....	52	and new men examined....	534
Zinc oxide and eugenol treatments..	337	Sealings and prophylaxis..	331
Total attendance.....	2,003		

#### RELIGION

During the past year, religious services took place at this institution under the direction of the following: Rev. Ralph W. Farrell, Catholic and Prison Chaplain; Rev. Howard P. Kellett, Protestant Chaplain; Rabbi Benjamin L. Grossman, Jewish Chaplain. Christian Science services were held every Sunday. They were conducted by Mr. W. Wesley Gilmour, C. S., First Reader.

In June, two men were executed at the prison, one Protestant, the other Catholic. The condemned men received Spiritual care from their respective Chaplains.

#### EDUCATION

The same high standards of achievement have been maintained and great strides were taken in improving the mental status of our pupils. The ground work has been laid to assist materially in the rehabilitation of our students so that when they return to society they will be better equipped to meet the problems of life.

The attendance has increased since September which argues well for still greater success in 1943.

## STATE PRISON BUREAU

I wish to express my appreciation to the Commissioner of Correction, who has spared no time or trouble in the solution of our many problems; to the Deputy Commissioners, the Parole Board, and staff, I wish to express my sincere thanks for their ever present co-operation. My heartfelt gratitude is also extended to all the faithful employees of the institution for their continued efficient and loyal support.

Following report on the administration of the State Prison during the

Respectfully submitted,

Norfolk for the year ending December 31, 1944.

(SIGNED)

Your year was most really hard

Francis J. W. Lanagan  
Warden

upon us and ended the normal operation

Five hundred civilians, including

staff members and their friends, came to our institution to view movies depicting methods of combating fires caused by incendiary bombs.

Never before has such a large group of civilians been admitted inside the wall within a half hour period and in the evening. Details for safeguarding against possible escape were carried out satisfactorily.

A new policy is being to parolees released from this institution and who have become parole violators has been inaugurated. Formerly they were returned to the institution to which they had been sentenced and there confined. Now, if their record at State Prison or Massachusetts Reformatory warrants, they are considered for transfer to Norfolk.

This year we were fortunate enough to secure several war contracts so that we are a small part of the war effort.

Excitement among the inmates ran high as rumors were rampant; rumors to the effect that some of them were to

## STATE PRISON COLONY

Norfolk, Mass.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1942

To the Commissioner of Corrections:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report on the administration of the State Prison Colony at Norfolk for the year ending December 31, 1942.

This year the war cloud really burst upon us and shaded the normal operation of the institution.

Five hundred civilians, including staff members and their friends, came to our auditorium to view movies depicting methods of combating fires caused by incendiary bombs. Never before has such a large group of civilians been admitted inside the wall within a half hour period and in the evening. Details for safeguarding against possible escape were carried out satisfactorily.

A new policy in regard to parolees released from this institution and who have become parole violators has been inaugurated. Formerly they were returned to the institution to which they had been sentenced and there remained. Now, if their record at State Prison or Massachusetts Reformatory warrants, they are considered for transfer to Norfolk.

This year we were fortunate enough to secure several war contracts so that we are a small part of the war effort.

Excitement among the inmates ran high as rumors were rampant; rumors to the effect that many of them were to



be released to fight with the armed forces. However, when the expected releases were not forthcoming, they showed their patriotism by knitting socks for and donating blood to the Red Cross; by fabricating checker and cribbage boards for the United Service Organisation; by thirty-nine becoming trained First Aid workers, and by purchasing over \$15,000 worth of War Bonds and Stamps.

The most important of their contributions was submitting to tests in cooperation with the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research & Development in collaboration with the U. S. Navy, and the Harvard Medical School in a research to provide blood plasma which would be a substitute for human blood.

On June 3, 604 men submitted to a skin test and drops in their eyes to determine possible reaction to the serum then in process of development.

On August 31 the inmates were addressed at a mass meeting by a Commander of the U. S. Navy, two representatives from Harvard Medical School, the Commissioner of Correction, and the Superintendent, with other official guests present. The purpose of the meeting was to ask for volunteers to have the plasma, as then developed, injected directly into their veins. 231 of our men volunteered, even though it had been explained to them that there was a possibility that they might ~~even~~ die because of the test. The actual injections were started on the very next day and each one injected signed a statement exonerating the Committee on Medical Research, the Harvard Medical School, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from any responsibility, if he suffered reaction from the injections. 64 had submitted to the test when it was discovered that reactions were occurring far beyond the expectations based on the test

as done on the outside. Further injections were terminated forthwith. The number of the reactors increased daily and the severity of their reaction was marked in many cases.

On September 29 it was felt that the crisis had been reached and passed, but on the following morning one inmate died very unexpectedly. The next day an autopsy was performed with physicians of the U.S. Navy, the Harvard Medical School, and the local medical examiner present. The following day a high official of the U.S. Navy visited the prison, making the rounds of the hospital wards, looking over the reactors, and then addressing a meeting of the volunteers assembled. At this writing it is safe to say that no further deaths are expected and that only one possible permanent injury remains among the reactors.

On January 19, at the request of Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg, former Senior Physician in charge of our hospital and former part-time Psychiatrist, we permitted physicians to come in and take encephalograms of a sample section of our inmate body. Previous encephalograms had been taken from samples of the normal civilian population, from soldiers, sailors, youths, alcoholics, etc. The purpose of the study was to ascertain whether or not there was an inherent condition predisposing certain men to criminality.

The prisoners responded nobly to the experiment, although they looked upon the idea with distaste.

It has been my privilege to head this institution for nine years and never before have I fully realized how cooperative our inmates always have been in times of stress. We noted in the hurricane and the various floods that our inmates always cooperated at such times extremely well.



But we were inclined to feel that such cooperation was for a very limited length of time and that it might be questionable whether or not the inmates could maintain the record over a long period.

In this year 1942, in this community prison with the wall, both day and night, our main security, we must give credit to our inmate body for the way they have cooperated. Not one attempt to escape has been made in the numerous practice blackouts. Not one incident has occurred that can be laid to our dimouts. Weakened as we are by lack of personnel, no attempt has been made to take advantage of this situation.

The personnel of the institution organized themselves as Local #464 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### Selected Population Statistics

At the beginning of the year the population count was 761, at the end of the year 715. The highest total of 820 occurred in June, while the lowest count of 704 plus 2 was reached in March. The average daily population was 766.8.

During the year <sup>7</sup>258 men were transferred to this institution from State Prison (an increase of <sup>6</sup>77 over the figure of last year) while Massachusetts Reformatory contributed <sup>6</sup>117 men (a decrease of 40 men from the figure of last year). However, this year <sup>6</sup>577 men were transferred to this institution from State Farm (an increase of <sup>2</sup>423 over last year's figure). We also received 55 men from Jails and Houses of Correction (a decrease of <sup>3</sup>32 from the figure of last year.)

From the State Prison Colony 15 men were discharged on their maximum sentence dates, 14 men were given Good Conduct Releases, 29<sup>3</sup> were released on parole permits and 53<sup>7</sup> men were given Conditional Releases.

Transfers out of this institution were as follows: 5<sup>6</sup> to Massachusetts Reformatory, 5<sup>4</sup> to Jails and Houses of Correction, 4<sup>1</sup> to State Prison and 34 to State Farm.

During the year an average of 1.32 per cent of the inmates were reported each month for infraction of prison regulations, while .75 per cent were given lockups as punishment. Last year these figures were 1.69 per cent and .78 per cent respectively.

On December 31 our population of 715 men is assigned as follows: Industries 318 men or 44.5 per cent of the total; Maintenance 350 or 48.9 per cent; Hospital 26 or 3.6 per cent; School(all day) 12 or 1.7 per cent, and unassigned 9 or 1.3 per cent. The men allocated to Industries will be found subclassified in the section devoted to the Industrial Department. The men assigned to Maintenance are subclassified in the following section.

(\*NOTE- For complete figures regarding the movement of population at the State Prison Colony see the table of the Commissioner's Annual Report entitled "Statistics on Movement of Population.")

#### MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

The 48.9 per cent of the inmates assigned to maintenance work at the end of the year are subclassified as follows:

Farmers	77	Print Shop	10
Housemen and Janitors	67	Clerks	8
Kitchens	48	Construction	7
Laundry	31	Educational Dept.	6



Maintenance repairs	28	Barbers	5
Medical Dept.	25	Powerhouse	20
		Miscellaneous	<u>18</u>
		Total	350

### Farm

The total production for the year was valued at \$53,308.65 with the bulk of the produce (valued at \$32,277.22) being transferred to the storehouse. We also produced 33 1/3 per cent of food consumed at the institution. In addition to taking care of our own requirements of milk we sold 160,820 lbs. of milk valued at \$7,181.86 to the State Prison at Charlestown.

We are still engaged in a program of clearing and developing farm land and during the year 26.66 additional acres were cleared and will be available for pasturage or cropping next year.

### Maintenance

In addition to the regular repairs and maintenance of the buildings and equipment of the institution, the following work was effected under Repairs and Renewals. Suitable underdrainage, including necessary pipes and catchbasins, was installed in the parking area on the east side of the Gate House by inmate labor at a cost of \$443.68. One 150,000 gallon elevated water tank was painted and the Rustop system of cathodic protection was installed in this tank and in the sand-catcher at the Pumping Station, at a cost of \$1,294.82. This work was let out on contract. Two new silos were constructed at the farm by inmate labor. The use of hurricane pine for the silo staves effected a saving of approximately 50 per cent. The cost of the necessary hardware, hoops, cables, chutes and door frames amounted to \$775.35.

New boiler tubes were purchased for replacement in our powerhouse at a cost of \$374.26. 5,000 gross tons of bituminous coal were shipped to Highland Lake where it was unloaded, by inmate labor, and brought to the institution in our own trucks. We now have a coal supply sufficient to carry through until March 31, 1943. We continue to do the laundry for the Pondville Hospital and the income from that source for the year amounted to \$11,784.24.

The weekly gross per capita cost per inmate for the year was \$13.15 per week as compared with \$12.09 for the preceding year.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The productive divisions of the industrial department remain unchanged in designation. They include Clothing, Concrete Products, Brush, Mattress, Metal Products, and Tobacco Divisions. The functional operations of management, accounting, receiving, storing, and shipping continue as formerly,

The total number of inmates employed in the industrial department at the close of the calendar year is 340. The average number employed during the year was 295. Last year's average was 299.

In addition to the three civilian office employees, eight inmates are in various clerical capacities in the industries factory office. This is the first annual report in which we have been able to state that no personnel changes have occurred among office employees. We attribute this satisfactory employment to the fact that the former position of Junior Clerk has been eliminated in favor of a Senior Clerk's position. It is incidental, but noteworthy, that near highs have continued in numbers of orders received, invoices rendered and invoices and schedules prepared for payment. This steady volume



of work has been handled more efficiently and expeditiously than it possibly could have been handled under the former split-office arrangement.

The value of sales in the industrial department for this year increased approximately 3.14 per cent over the sales of the previous year. About 14 per cent of the total sales for this year was for defense orders. Orders for greater amounts are being processed for delivery next year.

Discussion of the various divisions follows:

#### Clothing Division

This division occupies the same location and floor space as formerly.

One Lewis Felling Machine, Model 16-20 Heavy Duty, High Arm, complete with bench and motor was purchased during the year.

At the end of the year there were 80 inmates employed in the Clothing Division. The average number for the year was 79. Last year's average was 76.

Because all materials involved are critical materials unobtainable under our A-10 priority rating, our dry-cleaning work has been abandoned for the duration, or until such materials again become available.

At present we have a quotation pending with the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, U.S. Army, to cut, trim and make cotton twill work jackets to Army specifications in lots of 20,000 jackets at the rate of 1,200 jackets per week. Our offer is contingent upon our ability to secure sufficiently high priority rating to enable us to purchase four suitable double needle lockstitch sewing machines and one bartack machine. All of the machines would be required for this work and they all would be valuable to us

in developing our clothing line after the war. The order is being negotiated for us by the Prison Industries Section, Bureau of Governmental Requirements, War Production Board to whom our estimates were forwarded. The production schedule contemplates the use of one-half of our shop capacity on the work.

#### Concrete Products Division

This division occupies the same location and floor space as formerly. No new products or equipment have been added during the year.

Reinforcing steel for the manufacture of guard rail posts has been available throughout the year. Steel wire mesh reinforcement for making reinforced concrete culvert pipe has been difficult to obtain. It now requires specific approval for higher priority ratings than our standard A-10. An application for such higher rating is now pending.

At the end of the year there were 27 inmates employed in the Concrete Division and the average number for the year was 39. Last year's average was 43.

During the year we initiated the practice of stocking standard triangular cable guard rail posts at the Houses of Correction in Pittsfield and Northampton. These are held for sale to cities and towns in proximity to the storage places and are handled by inmates of those institutions. The plan was instituted with the cooperation of the Sheriffs of Berkshire and Hampshire Counties and has worked out well.

#### Mattress Division

The general location of the division is as last year, but the floor space has been re-arranged to give more space to the Tobacco Division, with the Mattress Division now occupying space formerly occupied by the wood shop



section of the Metal Products Division. Some alterations of interior partition walls were made to accomplish this re-arrangement.

To a great extent "Mattress Division" is a misnomer, since this shop now makes mattresses, pillows, canvas goods of all kinds from laundry bags to tents, upholstery work, venetian blind assembly and corrugated cardboard cartons. Of the latter, two orders have been completed for the Chemical Warfare Service, U.S. Army, the one for 62,500 cartons and the other for 312,772 cartons. Both orders were for gas mask cartons and taxed the production facilities of the shop.

At the end of the year there were 40 inmates assigned to the mattress division and the average number for the year was 27. Last year's average was 25.

#### Metal Products Division

This division occupies the same general location and floor space as formerly.

Galvanizing has been discontinued due to inability to obtain spelter on priority ratings available for the customers we serve. The wood shop section of this division has been moved from the second floor to the space formerly occupied by the galvanizing plant on the first floor.

As might be expected, the metal shop has had more defense work than any other shop. Completed or current defense orders include, for the U. S. Navy Department, 400 corrugated tote pans; and for the U. S. Army 9,000 14-quart all-purpose buckets, 375 heavy ash and garbage cans, 1,000 grate hoes, 1,000 clinker bars. These have been on several different orders, and truly represented our ability to serve advantageously on comparatively small jobs suited to our facilities.

We are currently engaged in the manufacture of 10,000 connection boxes for the U. S. Navy. This job has been a posar from the start. Entering into a re-advertised bidding, we were successful. Prices were obtained for all materials prior to bidding, but not for tools. Immediately upon having awarded the order we became faced with the necessity for designing all required tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, etc. The Industrial Instructor and the Supervisor of Industries undertook this task and worked nights for a period of three weeks, turning over our drawings and sketches to inmate draftsmen for daytime work of producing finished tracings and blueprints. Orders have been awarded for about one-half the necessary dies. It is probable that all awards will have been made by January 15th and a good start made in constructing the tools and jigs we plan to make in our own shop. One-half of the steel for this job has been received and sheared to size. The balance is now on the rails and is due here about January 12th. This tooling up is always the slowest and more complex part of a job of this nature. The metal shop has demonstrated commendable ability in clearing the first obstacles. It will need full cooperation and support in the stabilized assignment of many more inmates as the job passes from problem to volume stage, probably about January 20th. I hope for both.

Since we cannot secure metal materials for manufacturing articles for local use, it is very likely that the metal shop will continue as a "war industry" for the duration, to the extent of at least 90% of its total production.

At the end of the year there were 81 inmates assigned in the metal shops and the average number for the year was 70. Last year's average was 72.



Brush Division

This division occupies the same location and floor space as last year.

Bids were entered for three orders for brushes for the U.S. Army, one of which was successful. We are now in production on a contract for 12,000 hand floor scrubbing brushes for the Jeffersonville, Indiana, Quartermaster Depot.

At the end of the year there were 65 inmates assigned in the brush shop and the average for the year was 37. Last year's average was 28.

There are two principal reasons why we do not advocate attempting to obtain defense orders for the brush shop to any great extent. They are: (1) our hand brush-making methods are not sufficiently fast to secure production rates satisfactory to war effort; and (2) we should make doubly sure to supply our municipal customers with brushes of the best available materials because this business is our widest spread market; is usually attended by greater numbers of complaints; and represents greater "run-away" hazards than we encounter in any other shop.

Tobacco Division

This division occupies the same general location as last year. The floor space has been increased approximately one-third by changing the southern end-wall of the shop to a new location. Drying facilities have been trebled by the erection of two additional drying chambers.

Insofar as equipment, facilities, and floor space are concerned, the shop is now capable of producing smoking, chewing, and cigarette tobacco in sufficient quantities to meet the entire demand of our potential state, county, and municipal markets.

At the end of the year there were 32 inmates assigned to this shop and the average number for year was 28. Last year's average was 42.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTSchool

With the increased number of defense contracts in our Industrial Department and a shortage of manpower, due in part to attendance at school, the all day school experiment on a voluntary basis was discontinued in May for the duration in favor of an all-out effort in the defense program, with the exception of the Elementary and Americanization classes, the enrollment of which totalled twelve men. The program of these classes which continues throughout the year is as follows:

English  
Reading  
Penmanship  
Spelling  
Arithmetic  
Library

As a precautionary measure, a first aid class was organized in January with an outside instructor, approved by the American Red Cross. Forty men attended this class and after examinations, conducted by the Instructor, thirty-nine were awarded certificates in First Aid by American Red Cross.

Correspondence Courses

During the past year 193 men were enrolled in courses of the University Extension of the Department of Education and completed 137 courses. Eight men, enrolled in the High School Group for credits towards High School equivalence certificates, completed 41 courses up to the time school gave way to defense production. Two of this group received certificates for successfully completing 13 supervised examinations. Four inmates were enrolled in Poultry Husbandry with the Massachusetts State College and two have completed the course. One man is enrolled in Animal Husbandry with the Pennsylvania State College.



### Avocational

With the increase in transfers from the State Farm, who do not participate in the avocational program, the number of men enrolled in avocational work numbered 210 as against 274 last year. The sales at the Gate House Store, however, despite this and even with the curtailment of transportation facilities, increased from \$9,172.64 last year to \$13,472.60 this year. This still does not account for articles sold in the yard or mailed out to families and friends.

Having completed a project of 301 cribbage boards and 221 overlaid checker boards for the Citizens Committee for Soldiers and Sailors, the Manual Training class opened its usual evening term with 17 men in attendance. Interest in the Garden project reached a new high when 353 men worked 298 plots inside the wall and 33 men worked 33 out of 44 plots at the Farm Colony.

During the year, the Community Loan Fund established to aid men without means in starting avocational work, was practically inactive, compared with other years, granting only 5 loans or a total of \$29.54. The Community Loan Fund balance as of December 13, 1942 was \$49.42.

### Library

The total library circulation of 33,696 titles was a decided increase over the previous year. The fiction circulation amounted to 22,283 titles and non-fiction 9,311 titles. 820 books were circulated in the hospital together with magazines and periodicals. 1200 books were sent to the Farm Colony in lots of 100, changed each month.

The Honorable Lewis Parkhurst's donation of books was again received at Christmas time. These books are eagerly looked for by the men and are a great means of enjoyment for many men especially during the Christmas season. The inmate council again voted \$200 for the purchase of books for the library.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The statistics of the hospital report reveal that there was an 18% decrease in the average daily population attributable to a decrease in the general ward, the T.B. ward carrying the same average census as last year. In spite of this decrease the hospital staff performed a great deal more work than last year, mainly because of a 60% increase in the number of new men examined.

The Harvard group working on Blood Substitutes, performed approximately 65 intravenous injections of the crystallized bovine albumin of which 30% reacted severely enough to be hospitalized; there was one fatal reaction.

There were three periods of quarantine: Two for diphtheria, one case being found in an officer and two others in the inmate population. The last period of quarantine in December 1942 was for a milk epidemic of streptococcus sore throats; in all there were nine proven cases.

Commissioner Lyman, to alleviate the problem of placing out T.B. patients in outside sanatoria, agreed to release, on conditional parole, all T.B. patients that came under his parole jurisdiction, provided they themselves obtained the sanatorium bed. This plan has worked out favorably in about 50% of cases. However, I do not believe it has had a long enough trial period to derive any definite conclusions.

We are still lacking one nurse to fill our normal nurses quota. At one time the shortage was so acute that it was necessary to declare an emergency and pay overtime.

There were 12 deaths in the hospital, three more than last year and six autopsies were performed.



COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This department has continued to supervise inmate Council activities and meetings of council committees; has provided for religious services, entertainments and athletic programs, has supervised an inmate print shop, inmate publication, and musical groups; has provided for a debating society, and has handled the upkeep and replacement of inmate radios.

The Inmate Council is the medium for self-government and inmate responsibility in the Norfolk program. It serves as a valuable, even indispensable means of expression on the part of the inmate body. It is composed of two representatives from each residence Unit and is presided over by a Chairman, Vice Chairman and a Secretary. Under the Council are various committees, each responsible for a portion of the Council program. The activities of the Community Service Department and the function of the Council go hand in hand.

Unfortunately the Council is never composed entirely of the most capable and intelligent men in the Institution, although at times there are a few such, and their influence is distinctly an asset.

The inmate canteen is a Council function and is inmate operated, a manager being selected by the Council and approved by the Staff. Such items as cigars, tobacco, toilet articles, candy and stationery are sold. The bulk of the goods are purchased by bids. In the latter part of the year, difficulties in obtaining various items were encountered because of war shortages and lack of transportation facilities.

Sales for the fiscal year totalled \$24,336.31. Gross profits were \$3239.15, operating expenses \$679.82; contributed to the Cooperative Aid Society and to The Colony \$769.67. This left a total of \$1925.74 to "un-

distributed profits", which the Council, with Staff approval, appropriated from time to time for athletics, library books, entertainment, Christmas decorations, music equipment, garden equipment, and other Council activities of a community nature.

The operation of the Kitchen and the preparation of all inmate food is another function of the inmate Council, the kitchen manager being an inmate selected by the Council with Staff approval. During the year three inmates held the position. As regards rationing and shortages of the various foodstuffs, the inmate kitchen was affected in the same manner as was the general public. In general the inmate managers are to be commended for their handling of the food problem, as there were comparatively few complaints from the inmates as a whole, even with the rapidly increased cost of food towering the quantity we can feed.

In the field of athletics, baseball and football are the two activities of greatest interest among the inmates. Handball, bocci, and horseshoes also have a considerable following, with softball, soccer, and volleyball being played occasionally. A Gymnasium program is the main winter activity.

A total of \$733.47 was spent for all athletics, which figure included game equipment, field day prizes, gymnasium equipment, etc. The major portion of baseball and football equipment was purchased by bid.

In the baseball "Unit League" thirteen inmate teams participated, each team playing every other team two games, with a 3-game championship play-off at the end of the season. A "First Team" inside the wall played 14 games with outside teams, and a similar team at the Farm dormitory played about 25 games with outside teams.



Altogether, approximately 250 men took active part in baseball, while a large proportion of the inmate population witnessed the games.

In football there is but one squad, comprising 36 men. Five games were played with visiting teams, refereed for the most part by members of the New England Association of Football Officials, who gave their services gratis.

The horseshoe courts were repaired by inmate labor on inmate time.

Field days were held on Independence Day and Labor Day. Both were very successful because of the excellent work of organization done by the Sports Committee. A total of about 150 men took part on Independence Day and about 140 on Labor Day, counting the boxing matches and the tournaments as well as the field events.

Boxing was again part of the field day program, and interest was keen.

Provision is made for the spiritual well-being of the men, the following religious services being provided: Catholic, Protestant, Christian Science, Jewish, Greek, and a special Salvation Army Service. The first three are held weekly, the Jewish twice a month, the Greek semi-annually and the Salvation Army only once a year on "Prison Sunday."

Catholic services averaged 200 in attendance, Protestant services 60, Christian Science 25, and Jewish services 15. The total Greek population of 7 attended its services. The Protestant services were supplied alternately by Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational and Universalist ministers until about the middle of the year, when Rev. Chester Sjoström became the permanent minister.

The value of music in human life is commonly recognized. In a prison it can serve a most useful purpose as an emotional outlet, as a means of self-expression, and for its training value. The music program at Norfolk is not as fully developed as might be wished, however, a great deal is being accomplished. A part-time paid instructor conducted a group of 16 beginners and a band averaging 16 once a week. Musical instruments were purchased occasionally out of Council funds.

An orchestra of some 12 pieces, under an inmate leader practiced twice a week, and played at the movies and debates.

There are also Protestant and Catholic choirs, inmate led, which practiced twice weekly. Membership in the Catholic choir went so low at one time as to cause the choir to disband, but was reorganized in July, and had average attendance of 18 members. The Protestant choir had an average membership of 9 members until the latter part of the year, when membership increased, eventually arriving at a maximum of 15 members, which figure remained at the end of the year.

Public debating is carried on at Norfolk under the leadership of a civilian who donates his services for the good he may be to the men. The average attendance at practice meetings was 26, although the number of men who take part in the debates with outside teams was necessarily much less. Three debates with college and civilian teams were held in 1942. Interest among the inmate body in these programs was very good, fully half of them attending as audience. Debate subjects were on matters pertinent to present-day social problems.



Entertainment for the inmates was partly of their own creation, partly provided by the institution. Forty movies are shown in the auditorium. In the field of inmate-created entertainment, 1942 surpassed all other years in amount of entertainment. In May, an inmate show was put on in the Auditorium and was considered to be very successful. Four outdoor musical programs were presented. In November another inmate show was put on in the Auditorium.

An inmate-operated printshop is another of the Community Service Department responsibilities. Two hand-fed job presses and the related equipment, some new but most of it second-hand, all serve to give experience and training to five inmates. Also assigned to the printshop are the editor of the inmate publication "The Colony", and a multigraph operator. The combined force publishes 900 issues of "The Colony" twice a month and prints most of the departmental forms used at Norfolk. Altogether a total of 93 jobs were handled on the presses, totalling 594, 257 copies and 343,040 impressions. The multigraph operator handled 33 jobs totalling 16,607 copies and 9,171 impressions.

Purchase and upkeep of inmate radios(one in each residence unit) is also one of the duties of the Community Service Department. One new radio was purchased during the fiscal year(partly from Council funds, partly from individual collections.)

Orientation meetings are held with the new men, on a monthly basis. The purpose is to acquaint them with the rules and privileges of the institution and to give them a balanced idea as to what they may expect to find here. Speakers are the Superintendent, the Senior Community Director, the inmate Council Chairman and his executive committee. Following these meet-

ings the new men sign a pledge to conduct themselves properly while at Norfolk and to assist the Council program in such manner as they may be able. They then attend a Council meeting to observe its working at first hand. 163 men were thus served during the year.



CASEWORK DEPARTMENTDiagnostic Division

During the year the entire personnel of the division, with but one exception, was replaced owing to resignations and military leaves. The officer personnel previously available to the division has been reduced in order to replace the House Officers entering the services without disrupting entirely the balance necessary to the uniform force which already suffers the loss of many experienced officers. The division is being gradually compelled to revert to the previous custom of acquiring many facts about inmates necessary to the proper compilation of case histories only just previous to the preparation of the "Summary for Parole Board."

This situation is inescapable because of the times but it is regrettable for the reason that though our population has decreased, the proportion of inmates inimical to an open institution has increased making the necessity of gathering information more vital than ever for the administrative officials of the institution.

The policy previously sponsored by the institution of not allowing<sup>former</sup> inmates of the State Prison Colony to be transferred from Massachusetts Reformatory or State Prison has been temporarily relinquished. It should not be construed as penological retrogression but rather as the lesser evil under present conditions and in most cases such transfers are approved by the administration previous to accomplishment.

The division as heretofore prepared the "Summary for Parole Board" on all inmates appearing for parole hearings. During the year such summaries were compiled for men appearing for the first time and supplements to such summaries were prepared for men who had previously appeared before the Parole Board.

### House Officer Division

Several changes in this division were necessitated by military leaves being granted to officers, the return of 2 officers to the uniformed forces, the promotion of 1 officer to fill the vacancy of the Senior Welfare Officer, and the promotion of 2 others to Psychiatric Social Workers to fill vacancies.

With the resignation of one of the Principal Officers the schedule of the position was altered and the title transferred to the uniformed force, allowing a Principal Officer on all three shifts at the institution. 7 uniformed officers have been assigned as House Officers during the year.

Though a plan has been formulated for a voluntary system of overtime, in an effort to cover the required minimum assignments in the uniformed forces, it is anticipated some mandatory overtime schedule for the House Officers will be inevitable in order to meet the impending crisis in qualified manpower.

It should be pointed out that a vacation schedule will be impossible during the coming year for this division unless relief officers are made available from the uniformed forces and, with the present shortage of personnel in that division, such is hardly feasible.

### Family Welfare Division

The turnover of the personnel of the institution was such that it left the Family Welfare Division without a guiding hand for several months. This turnover, coupled with the improvement of conditions in the business world and curtailment of the use of a car, has lessened the number of cases handled by this department this year.



There were 12 requests for welfare aid or 4 less than last year. These cases concerned inmates who were seeking assistance for their families or were complaining of inadequate public welfare allowances.

There were 23 cases involving "Family Problems"-- a decrease of 22 from last year. The usual types of problems were encountered viz: arranging for proper care of children, ascertaining attitudes and intentions of wives, particularly regarding divorce, reconciliations, investigations into the general welfare and behavior of wives and children.

This year the Division was active in 14 tuberculosis cases, one less than last year. Ten of these men were placed in sanatoria. One remained in the hospital at this institution beyond his maximum, supported by the Department of Public Welfare. The other three are still in the hospital awaiting release. Of the ten placed in the sanatoria two have been returned to the institution for violation of the conditions of their parole. One of these two had been taken to the State Infirmary, had been given his dinner and immediately walked out, thus making it increasingly difficult for the other men afflicted with tuberculosis who could go out on parole provided they had a sanatorium to which to go.

Pre-parole statistics, such as giving advice and information, checking the status regarding home and employment, conferring with officials of the institution and Parole Department, are difficult to compile. The outcome of the above activities resulted in securing sixteen home placements and seventeen work placements. This represents an increase of four home placements and two work placements over last year. This increase can be attributed to the State Farm men, many of whom are nomads.

The Cooperative Aid Committee appropriated \$109.06 for transportation and various categories of relief. One family was given a total of \$44 so that they might forestall eviction. The usual appropriations were made for such items as clothing, shoes, rents, medical and dental attention.

The following is the financial statement of the Cooperative Aid Society from January 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1942 . . . . .	\$719.95
Received from Inmate Store . . . . .	673.67
	<u>\$1393.62</u>

Disbursements:

Transportation . . .	\$8.05	
Miscellaneous cases	101.01	
Reverted to Store Fund		
	<u>336.23</u>	<u>445.29</u>
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1942		\$948.33



CUSTODIAL DEPARTMENT

At the beginning of the year the Uniformed Officer force numbered 49 permanent plus 6 non-permanent men. During the year 10 permanent officers were secured, 3 were reassigned to the force and 2 returned from a leave of absence, but 33 left the force. Of these, 9 resigned, 4 transferred to other institutions within the department, 8 were reassigned to other institutional duties and 12 are on leave of absence. At the end of the year there are 31 permanent, 16 non-permanent, 1 military substitute, and 8 vacancies. One title of Principal Officer was transferred to this department from the House Officer department. Now there is a Principal Officer on duty for each 8 hour shift.

During the year, for vacation relief and other appreciably long periods, 47 temporary recurrent officers plus 8 military substitutes were engaged.

This year 20, 793 persons visited the institution. Of this number 17,462 were relatives and friends of inmates, 946 came on business and 2,385 came as general visitors or to participate in or watch athletic events or entertainments.

Cash receipts at the Gate House were as follows:

By mail for inmates . . . . .	\$21,764.13
From visitors for inmates . . . . .	14,215.85
From sale of inmate products . . . .	13,455.95
For inmate services rendered . . . .	971.86
From inmates at admission . . . . .	40.85
Bowling receipts . . . . .	42.47
From sale of "The Colony" . . . . .	29.55
Total . . . . .	\$50,520.66

The Custodial Department continues to handle all mail and parcels.

Their records are as follows:

	<u>Incoming</u>	<u>Outgoing</u>
Official letters (about)	54,000	20,172
Inmate " "	63,000	54,039
Official parcels	1,478	1,100
Inmate parcels (Including inmate store bundles)	9,605	3,640

The time consumed by officers in transportation of inmates was as follows:

Pondville Hospital with blood donors	368	hours
Funerals	145	"
To court, transfers, etc.	<u>419</u>	"
Total . . . . .	932	"



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that the vacation period this coming year be strictly curtailed or eliminated entirely and that the employees receive extra pay, which they sorely need, for working during the usual vacation time.

We recommend that our farm complement of inmate labor be kept up to capacity so that we may utilize our inmate labor for farm production to the limit this summer.

Once again we must acknowledge our indebtedness and appreciation to Lewis Parkhurst for his interest and his contribution of books, to Dr. Julius Aisner for his continued sponsorship, to Mr. Albert J. Farnsworth for his continued interest in the Debating Club, and to the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs for their donations during the year.

I express my appreciation to you for your time and energy spent on our behalf.

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SUPERINTENDENT

ANNUAL REPORT - MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

1942

<u>Population January 1, 1942</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
General		8	7	15
Tuberculosis		2	19	21
		<u>10</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>Population December 31, 1942</u>				
General		12	3	15
Tuberculosis		2	11	13
		<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Admissions to Hospital</u>				
General	7	361	76	444
Tuberculosis		4	38	42
	<u>7</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>486</u>
<u>Discharges from Hospital</u>				
General	7	357	80	444
Tuberculosis		4	46	50
	<u>7</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>494</u>
<u>Average Daily Population</u>				
General		9	5	14
Tuberculosis		2	15	17
		<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Total Number Patient Days</u>				
General	42	3505	1803	5350
Tuberculosis		876	5648	6524
	<u>42</u>	<u>4381</u>	<u>7451</u>	<u>11,874</u>



<u>Deaths in the Hospital</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>P. Mortem</u>
Asphyxia		1	1	
Tetanus				
Cachexia				
Tuberculosis of the lungs, larynx, intestine and kidneys	1		1	
Cerebral Thrombosis	1		1	1
Fracture of Skull				
Subdural and Subarachnoid Hematoma	1		1	1
Left Ventricular Failure with acute Pulmonary Edema (Sudden Death)	1		1	1
Malignant Synovioma				
Pulmonary Sarcoma, (Metastatic)		1	1	1
Pulmonary Embolus	1		1	
Septicemia				
Prostatic Abscess	1		1	1
Tuberculosis of the Lungs		1	1	
Tuberculosis, Miliary	1		1	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary		2	2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	7	5	12	6

Out-Patient Department

Physical examinations, new men	915
Physical examinations, discharged men	843
Number of patients seen by Physicians	3974
Staff Members seen by Physicians	87
Total number of treatments in O.P.D.	34,802

ClinicsGenito-Urinary

Number of men treated	89
Average number of patients wk.	14
Number of treatments	788

Lustic

Number of patients treated	41
Average number treated weekly	23
Number of treatments	1299
Mapharsen	531
Lipo-Bismol	768

Prophylactic Injections

Catarrhal	6
Histamine	31
Hay Fever	9
Tetanus	18
Typhoid	738

Therapeutic Injections

Varicose Veins, etc.	118
Accident cases	138
Adhesive strappings	157

Consultations

Ophthalmological	170
Glasses ordered	101
Otorhinolaryngeological	64
Urological	2
Orthopedic	8



<u>Surgical Work Done During 1942</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Abdominal Operations</u>				
Appendectomy		3	4	7
Cholecystectomy		1	1	2
Cholecystotomy		1		1
Cholecystectomy with Choledochostomy			1	1
Closure of Perforated Ulcer		1	1	2
Herniorrhaphy		6	5	11
<u>Ear, Nose and Throat Operations</u>				
Excision of sub-lingual cyst			2	2
Maxillary Sinusitis, left			1	1
Removal of Chip in Nose		1		1
Removal of Polyp		3	1	4
Submucous Resection	1	1	1	3
Tonsillectomy		6		6
<u>Eye Operations</u>				
Enucleation of Eye			1	1
Removal of Cataract			1	1
Tenotomy		1		1
Transplantation of Pterygium		1		1
<u>Genito-Urinary Operations</u>				
Cystostomy, supra pubic		1		1
Cystotomy			1	1
Prostatectomy, 1 stage		1		1
Removal of Growth, penis		1		1
Removal of Polyp of Bladder			1	1
<u>Gland Operations</u>				
Thyroidectomy			1	1
<u>Orthopedic Operations</u>				
Amputation, left leg			2	2
Amputation, terminal 2nd. phalanx of little finger		1		1
Amputation, terminal phalanx of ring finger		1		1
Removal of foreign body from hand			1	1
<u>Rectal Operations</u>				
Excision of Fistula in ano		1	1	2
Excision of Pilonidal Sinus			1	1
Hemorrhoidectomy		3	5	8
Hemorrhoid Injection			1	1
Hydrocelectomy		1		1

<u>Saphenous Ligation</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Right		2		2
Left		1		1
Bilateral		1		1

Minor Procedures

Application of Casts		3	7	10
Biopsy		2	1	3
Blood Transfusions		2	9	11
Bronchoscopy			1	1
Chest Thoracentesis		4	3	7
Circumcision		1		1
Cystoscopy		7	6	13
Diathermy			1	1
Excision:				
Wen		3		3
Ingrown toenail		2	1	3
Excision & Drainage:				
Cyst		3		3
Lipoma		2		2
Tumor		1		1
Incision & Drainage:				
Abscess		1	1	2
Extraction of Teeth		3	6	9
Lumbar Puncture		11	4	15
Proctoscopy	2	3	4	9
Pneumothorax:				
Initial		2	5	7
Refill		81	106	187
Removal:				
Chip in finger		1		1
Foreign Body		2		2
Growth		3		3
Wart		4		4
Repair Broken Thumb		1		1
Re-suturing circumcision		1		1
Varicocelelectomy			1	1

Anesthesia UsedLocal:

Cocaine		7	6	13
Novocaine		126	113	239
Novocaine & Cocaine	1	9	3	13
Novocaine & Paraldehyde		1		1
Pantocaine		2	1	3
Pentothal Sodium		4	5	9
Tutocaine		3	6	9

Spinal:

Novocaine		6	21	27
Novocaine & Pantocaine		8	9	17
Pantocaine & Glucose		4	6	10

Gas, Oxygen & Ether

	1	3	4
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<u>Dental Department</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alveolectomy	4
Bridges Inserted	12
Crowns Inserted	1
Examinations	1121
Extractions	841
Fillings	1048
Plates Inserted	107
Prophylaxis	874
Root Canal Filling	3
Specials	1151
Surgical Removal	2
Treatments	179
X-rays	231
Number of Patients	5006

Physiotherapy Department

Number of patients	102
Baths & Massages	354
Ultra-violet Treatments	124

<u>X-ray Department</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of patients	93	294	178	565
Number of Plates	127	696	461	1284
Number of Fluoroscopies	22	475	278	775
Electrocardiograms				179

Laboratory Department

Benzidine Test	4
Basal Metabolism Determination	19
Bloods:	
Bleeding & Clotting	29
Cross Matching & typing	54
Fasting Sugar	35
Urea Nitrogen	4
Bilirubin	118
Chest Fluid	6
Cholesterol	3
Cultures:	
Agar Slant	11
Broth Tubes	8
Differential	1812
Dilution Concentration Test	1
Hematocrit	4
Hemoglobins	1467
Hintons	1286
Icteric Index	34
Gastric Analysis	26
Gastric Lavage	2
Mean Corpuscular Volume	1
N.P.N. <i>slu</i>	54
Phenolsulfonephthalein Test	1
Platelet Count	1
P.S.P.	4
Mass Tests	274
Spinal Fluid Analysis	20
Sputum:	
Concentration	97
Routine	413
Elastic Fibers	14
Stools	191
Smears of Cultures	74
Sedimentation Rate	258
Red Cell Count	1366
Reticulocyte Count	3
Sugar Tolerance	3
Urinalyses	3319
Urine for T.B.	1
Quantitative Sugar Urine	2
Urobilinogen	201
Van Den Bergh	4
Volume Index	1
White Cell Count	1831

## MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY

Concord (Post-Office Address, West Concord, Massachusetts)

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1942

Commissioner of Correction:

I submit herewith the 58th Annual Report of the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The decrease in the inmate population noted in our report for the previous year continued to a moderate degree until May 5, 1942. On that date occurred the transfer of 150 Defective Delinquents from the State Farm at Bridgewater. The transfer of these Defective Delinquents was necessitated by overcrowded conditions at the latter institution and authorized by His Excellency, Governor Saltonstall as an emergency safety measure. While on January 1, 1942, therefore, our count was 780, on December 31, 1942 it was 913. The highest number during the year was 951 and the lowest number was 763. The daily average for the year was 887. The average age of all commitments was 24.77, this increase over the previous year being attributable largely to the transfer of the Defective Delinquents, many of whom are considerably older than inmates ordinarily received here. The average age of direct commitments from the Courts was 20.06. This represents a slight decrease and appears to reflect a tendency which we have noted since the advent of the war of an increase in the more youthful offenders. Under sentence from the Courts 285 inmates were committed one of whom was received from the Court with a concurrent commitment by the Parole Board. The total number of discharges for the year was 668<sup>+</sup>. There was an increase of <sup>24</sup>~~15~~ over the previous year in commitments from the Courts while the number of discharges decreased by <sup>149</sup>~~156~~. During the year 1942 the Parole Board interviewed 684 inmates. Only one escape occurred during the year. This was from our Farm and the inmate was recaptured within six hours. A death attributed to coronary sclerosis and natural causes occurred in our inmate population in the month of June. This inmate was one of the Defective Delinquents who had been transferred to us.



While the Defective Delinquents committed to our care presented many entirely new problems I take pleasure in reporting that this group in general has made a very satisfactory adjustment. These men have been assigned rooms in a special section of our West Wing and work has been allotted to each of them. The majority have been placed in three shops in our textile mill while the remainder have been given tasks commensurate with their individual ability. The year 1942 has been marked especially by the effects of the war on both the inmate population and the personnel of the institution. There has been evidence and outstanding desire on the part of the inmates as a whole to cooperate with all emergency measures and patriotic contributions. By the end of the year approximately 25% of the total regular employees of the Massachusetts Reformatory had entered some branch of the Armed Services. Great difficulty has been experienced in replacing these men through the customary Civil Service channels. It has been necessary for us, therefore, to employ persons under a temporary arrangement to fill these vacancies in practically every department of the institution. For the most part we have been able to obtain the services of men who live in this vicinity and consider ourselves very fortunate to have been able to secure persons of high type who have adapted themselves well and enabled us to continue the work of the institution with a minimum of impairment to its efficiency. The circumstances prevailing during 1941 have continued in connection with the Massachusetts Reformatory revolver teams. No matches were held and no organized practice was possible.

#### Maintenance

During the year 1942 the following maintenance work was carried on:

The Rustops System of Cathodic Protection was installed on our two elevated water tanks. This system is not in operation as yet due to difficulty in obtaining resistors for reducing the voltage.

Re-wiring was done in two of the state houses and a damaged lead covered cable in the Stodrade had to be replaced with entrance cable as lead covered cable could not be obtained.

It appears that corrosion has been eliminated at present in the hot water tanks in the boiler room due to frequent cleaning and painting with red lead.

The cast iron head on No. 1 tank heater was corroded, a temporary repair was made and a new head is kept in reserve.

New heating lines were installed for the vegetable cellar under the stable in the stockade.

For a few days during low water pressure the old steam pump under the Blacksmith shop was utilized to furnish water for the wing tanks.

A dry well was built for heat returns from the root cellar.

Due to a new passage way it was necessary to change a sprinkler pipe in the mill.

The main steam line to the laundry from the mill was replaced.

In connection with the new cafeteria system in the dining room ten table frames were made. The coffee urns were moved to a new location and metal railings were installed.

The steam line under the South Wing was covered.

The new dish-washer was piped.

A ventilating fan was installed in the dining room work room.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$  breaks and leaks in the steam line were repaired during the year.

A concrete floor was laid in the machine shop.

A steel slide door and track was installed between the dining room and the wash room. Iron doors and thresholds were altered to conform to the new dining room floor.

New shafting was installed on the third floor of the mill where Defective Delinquents were assigned to work.

There were 252 welding jobs during the year.

It was not found possible to convert the Farm Dormitory boilers to coal as the necessary priority for stokers was not granted.

During January and February the painting work in the institution hospital was completed. The large wards, operating room, kitchen, small rooms and practically the whole inside of the hospital was done over with flat and water paints.

As several of the state houses were vacated during the year these were painted, repaired and put in good condition. Other maintenance work was done in some of the other tenements.

The institution dining room, wash room and the door between the dining room and kitchen were painted a light yellow and trimmed with black and cream color.

Four new fire-escapes--three on the mill building and one on the Chapel--were placed in operation which necessitated a considerable amount of whitewash and painting work.

The machine shop was painted throughout.

The woodwork on the Farm Dormitory was painted on the outside and inside painting was performed in the dormitory kitchen and elsewhere as needed. In the cow barn the pasteurizing room, the office and the wash room were painted.

It was necessary also throughout the institution to replace and set quite a large amount of broken glass in addition to numerous other odd jobs such as finishing tables for the new dining room and making general repairs.

#### Educational Work

In the trade school because of a lack of both material and instruction facilities it has been necessary to reduce the number of men in the tin shop and the plumbing department. Their work now consists entirely of maintenance and salvage. For some months the woodworking shop has been restricted to 50 board feet of 1 inch pine per week. The number of men instructed there is less, therefore than when plenty of material was available. Since the untimely death of our blacksmith the blacksmith shop has been closed and the prospect of re-opening it is doubtful for the duration. Due also to our inability to secure material or another instructor for the present the automobile shop is taking care of whatever blacksmithing work may be necessary for maintenance. Correspondence courses have been completed by 172 inmates



and 115 are still taking courses. The percentage of failures is extremely low, those who drop the course doing so largely because of release or transfer. Possibly due to war conditions the inmates appear to appreciate more than before the value of such study. 1942 was the first full year in which we operated in the Guard Room a show case for the display and sale of numerous novelty articles produced by the inmates for their own profit. Many of the inmates have obtained a little much needed money by this means and it is gratifying to report that no one has attempted in any way to abuse any of the privileges in connection with this system. The evening school has experienced an unusual change of personnel in the past year due to the resignations and military leaves of absence. Despite this fact, however, it has continued to function with as little interruption as possible to the schedule. All classes are covered by teachers but there is practically no opportunity for substitution in the case of illness or other necessary absences of teachers. The enrollment of the evening school varies from 500 to 550 pupils. The present figures are as follows:

Special class for Illiterates...	39
Third grade.....	31
Fourth grade.....	57
Fifth grade.....	78
Sixth grade.....	104
Seventh grade.....	20
Eighth grade.....	66
English.....	20
Bookkeeping.....	12
Civil Government.....	21
Mechanical drawing.....	14

Total 496

#### Physical Training

The acting Director of Physical Training has maintained the usual organization during the year consisting of military drill, calisthenics and sports. This department also cooperates with and furnishes all sports equipment for the Defective Delinquents.

The spring and summer drill period consists of one hour and a half of drill, calisthenics and sports. All exercises are held in the big yard, weather permitting.

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The institution is now divided into six companies for drilling and athletics. These companies are made up of four battalions. Three companies drill each Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, two companies on Wednesday and Saturday due to early yard.

Each day's recreation period consists of a baseball game, a softball game, with two handball courts and six horseshoe courts in constant use, including track.

The time of recreation is from 3:10 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. every day except Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

During spring and summer every inmate receives physical training instructions once a week plus yard activities.

There are baseball and softball leagues each consisting of six companies and four battalions.

All-star or outside games for holidays, including field and track events are open to all who wish to participate.

The winter schedule takes place in the school building where physical classes are held. Classes consist of military drill and calisthenics followed by a basketball game. Each class has one hour and a half of exercise each week, including yard, weather permitting.

The fall season consists of the regular military drill as in spring and summer except that the sports are different. The company and battalion leagues play football, soccer and basketball, and volley ball. These games are played until the ground is covered with snow or until the ground is too hard for playing. Outdoor sports usually end about December 15th.

Every Sunday morning for forty-five minutes there are yard activities in which company leagues play whatever sports are scheduled.

Every inmate receives physical training instructions once a week during the spring, summer, and fall seasons, plus yard activities every day. During the winter period once a week with basketball games for sports, also yard, weather permitting.

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Case Work

During the past year the Personnel Department lost the services of three trained workers. The Head Social Worker and the Psychiatric Social Worker were called into active service with the U.S. Army and one of the two remaining Social Workers resigned to accept a more remunerative position elsewhere in the State Service. Two of the vacancies were filled but the lack of a replacement for one of them greatly increased the volume of work placed upon the other members of the staff.

Despite the reduction in staff the Personnel Department continued its program of interviewing each man committed by the Courts and conducting investigation, by field work and correspondence, for accurate and complete information concerning the offense for which each man was sentenced, his prior criminal record, his family background and his general social history. The material thus collected was then arranged and indexed for use by the administration for individual treatment and furnished the basis for selection of men for transfer to other institutions and for vice parole decision. This year a total of <sup>116</sup>~~125~~ men were transferred to the State Prison Colony, <sup>94</sup>~~85~~ on a permanent basis and 22 for medical treatment, while <sup>14</sup>~~12~~ men were transferred to the Bridgewater State Hospital, for psychiatric study and treatment, and <sup>11</sup>~~3~~ men were returned to the State Prison as undesirable. In each case a short but complete summary of the source material and institutional history was prepared and forwarded to the institution of transfer.

Due to inadequate staff a return to the writing of detailed case histories was impossible but the quality of investigations was not lowered and a shorter summary was prepared on each man appearing before the Parole Board.

In May of this year 150 Defective Delinquents were transferred from the State Farm to the Reformatory to relieve overcrowding. In order to facilitate the classification and handling of this group an abstract of the voluminous source material was prepared on each case and made available to the administration and the Psychiatrist.



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The Home Service Worker continued to handle the personal and domestic problems of the inmate population; obtaining financial aid for dependents; locating family members and adjusting strained family relationships arising from civil and institutional situations.

In order to carry on the work of the Personnel Department effectively during the coming year there is urgent need for the appointment of a Psychiatric Social Worker and a Junior Clerk and Stenographer.

#### Farm

Due to the fine weather conditions and the proper amount of rainfall all through the growing season, the truck garden crops have been unusually good this year. We have been able to raise plenty of vegetables for table use and for canning purposes besides storing a large surplus for winter. In addition to this we have supplied the State Prison, <sup>Boston</sup> Charles Street Jail, Boston State Hospital and other State Institutions with our surplus vegetables. The officers in charge and the inmates have worked hard to make the farm a success and their patriotic efforts in the raising of food receive proper credit.

The hay crop was very good considering the type of soil on this farm. Our total production was 209 tons.

Our ensilage corn crop was extra large. All four silos were filled in September and one was refilled in December.

The total production of potatoes for the year was 5,300 bushels on 20 acres. This gives an average of 265 bushels per acre as against 126 bushels per acre in 1941. The difference in yield in the two years was due to the difference in weather conditions.

Roads have been kept in repair throughout the year and some new road has been constructed. The cemetery was reseeded and the trees and shrubbery were set out to improve the general landscape in that section.

We are happy to report that soil conservation has progressed satisfactorily and that as a result the farm has improved greatly in fertility and productivity. For his work along this line, the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, through the

Department of Conservation and soil improvement, has seen fit to recognize our Head Farmer publicly and award him honor.

We have used both tractors constantly in the farm work this year. One has been operated by an employee and the other by an inmate whom we instructed in the operation of a tractor for farm work. This plan has worked out well here, the inmate has received training and experience which will be valuable to him after he leaves the institution. The auto shop, carpenter and machine shops have been very cooperative in helping to keep the farm tools in good repair.

During the past year three horses were transferred to the antitoxin laboratory of the Department of Public Health to be used for medical purposes. The transfer was made on the recommendation of Dr. Russell, the veterinarian. He felt that on account of their age the horses were no longer fit for work. We have borrowed two horses from H.P. Hood & Sons for their keep with the understanding that we can buy them at a fair price if the company decides to sell them. An extra pair of horses is needed here and we have allowed for that in the budget. The general health of the animals have been fair considering the age of some of them.

A number of cows unfit for production have been sold this year and several others have been slaughtered for our own consumption. Thus we have helped to solve the meat question here during the time when beef has been very scarce on the market. No cows have been purchased to replace those killed or sold, yet the milk production has not been dropped, but has shown an increase over last year. This fact alone demonstrates a decided improvement in the herd.

The general health of the pigs and the amount of pork produced this year has been excellent. The only feed used has been garbage purchased from the State Prison and garbage from our own institution. Consequently we have not had to buy any grain. Several acres of land which was worked up by pigs have been converted into fine pasture for the cows.

The filter beds show a remarkable improvement in appearance and care, through the efforts of the officer in charge.

The stockade has been cleaned and put in a sanitary condition.

All cars loaded with freight have been promptly unloaded and the contents delivered to their various destinations.

In the handling of snow, ashes, etc. this department has tried to be as helpful as possible.

### Religion

The following is the report of Reverend William F. Shaughnessy:

The year 1942, in the Concord Reformatory, while it has not been extraordinary, has from the religious aspect, been marked by good progress. The religious approach to the problem of rehabilitation has its opponents as well as its advocates. Experience has proved to us beyond the shadow of doubt, the telling effects of Religion on the character of those, who by their misconduct (often thoughtless and without preconceived malice) have made it necessary to remove them, for a time, from the society of their fellow-men.

The practice of religion in the institution as in the world is not compulsory. Every one is free to avail himself of it or not, as he pleases. It is not fair, therefore, to judge the influence of religion by comparing the number in an institution with the number of those whom religion has reformed; we should rather take the number of those who have availed themselves of the service religion offers and set it up against the number of those who have been benefitted; religion can only help those who are willing.

On this basis, we are glad to say that the progress in the Reformatory during the year 1942 has been good. The activities and results of the priest's work in the Reformatory for the year might be summed up as follows:

Interviews (consultation & advice)....	1519
Confessions & Communion.....	1456
Rosaries & Prayer-books distributed...	691
Weekly classes in special religious instruction.....	12
Received into Church (Baptism).....	5

Mass is celebrated every Sunday and every Holy-day. Confessions are heard every Saturday.



The annual retreat or mission was conducted for seven days, March 29 to April 5 by Rev. John Mattimer S.J. of the Boston Jesuit Missionary band. It was a very good success closing on Easter morning with 356 of the boys receiving Holy Communion.

Reverend Robert Walker, Chaplain, reports as follows:

A declaration broadcast by a soldier, "There are no Atheists in the fox holes of Bataan", awakened in many of our inmates a realization that there was a religion in their soul put there by God even though their own lips denied its presence.

Since the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor our men have responded to the values inherent in the words honor, decency, manliness, brotherhood, and all the freedoms in the American way of life.

I feel that I can speak for the Chaplains that they have found, as I have, a growing interest in the truths that religion stands for in the life of the individual and the human family. That inmate is the exception who stated to me that he never attended a religious service in a prison, because he didn't believe in mixing up religion with prisons.

Religious consciousness here is becoming noticeable more and more as the war moves on and as members of their own families are fighting in all parts of this world. Should the opportunity be given to our inmates to serve in our armed forces I believe they will render a good account of themselves.

As Chaplain I gladly speak of the splendid work that has been done in the past year by Father Shughnessy, Father Ford, Father Everard and Rabbi Levey. Into their respective fields of labor self has been given for the betterment of our men in body, mind and soul. Father Ford, after ten years of conscientious zeal was called to service in another parish. We all miss his presence here and wish him continued success in the future. His successor, Father Everard is devoting himself faithfully to his work, under the guidance of Father Shughnessy.

Regular religious services have been conducted this year as in other



years-the general service by the Chaplain on Sunday morning at 10:00 o'clock-the Holy Mass by Father Shaughnessy or his curate on Sunday morning and on every Feast day. Jewish services on Wednesday afternoon by Rabbi Levy.

The opportunity is open to every inmate to receive help and instruction from the clergy of his particular creed.

The Salvation Army has made many visits here, which are always received with hearty appreciation.

All the Chaplains give their time in and out of prescribed time, to the individual needs of our men.

On all holidays and every Sunday afternoon through the generosity of the Motion Picture Industry, we have the privilege of seeing pictures of great interest and help.

During the past year we have received from friends donations in library books numbering 800 and in addition 5300 periodicals.

Every two months our band and orchestra join with the choir in patriotic services and we appreciate the good work of these men.

The Our Paper, a weekly paper begun over fifty years ago, offers an opportunity to our men to contribute their writings and many have taken advantage to their own good and our interest.

We, the Chaplains, thank the Superintendent and through him the Deputies and all other employees for their many kindnesses in the work we are privileged to do.

#### Medical

The following is the statistical medical data of service rendered to inmates of the Massachusetts Reformatory from November 31, 1941 to November 31, 1942:

No. of out-patient visits:	7,835
No. of bed patients:	966
No. of bed days:	446
Average bed days per patient:	2.2

Total blood specimens taken for serological exam:	648
Total report positive for syphilis:	16
Total report for negative on syphilis:	632
No. of patients treated for syphilis: (average)	18
No. of treatments given:	556
No. of Gonorrheal treatments	375
No. of patients with Gonorrheal infection: (active)	160
No. of Typhoid Inoculations given:	1,090
No. of patients vaccinated against Small-Pox:	491
No. of operations performed:	16
No. of patients examined by the optometrist:	234
No. of glasses issued:	175
No. of Dental operations	2,141
No. of exams:-new commitments	490
No. of exams:-releases	512
No. of X-rays	211
No. of fluoroscopes taken:	9
Figures for Psychiatric examination:	206

The equipment of the hospital remains essentially the same as in the previous year with the addition of a new General Electric radio which has been installed for the enjoyment of convalescing patients. The general health of our inmate population, as reflected through our hospital records, has been exceptionally good and devoid of epidemics of any kind. This has been especially fortunate in view of increased problems occasioned by the war and the influx of one hundred-fifty Defective Delinquent cases transferred to us from the State Farm at Bridgewater. Individually and combined these two situations have resulted in a necessary readjustment of our medical department to meet with a shortage in medical personnel and to deal with a much greater variegation in the inmate population with respect particularly to age, physical and mental condition.



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Due to the absence of our Senior Physician and Psychiatrist in military service and our inability to replace him we have had to rely upon the services of the two State Experts For The Examination of Insane Criminals in obtaining required psychiatric reports of all kinds. This applies especially to Defective Delinquents who must first have a favorable recommendation from a Psychiatrist before further consideration can be given for possible release in deserving cases.

We are proud to report that our Hospital has been very active in cooperating with the American Red Cross, The Mobile Unit of which visited the institution on two occasions, in August and in November, and secured a total of 439 pints of blood voluntarily contributed by inmates.

#### Report of the Dental Department For The Year 1942:

The dental condition of the inmates is good at the present time. We have endeavored to establish a system of dental education in the proper care of teeth and there is a definite indication that good cooperation has resulted as reflected in the reduction of the number of chair cleanings necessary. There is no evidence of any germ disease among the inmates which may be attributed in large part to evidence of a well balanced diet.

#### The Total Work For The Year Is As Follows:

Patients Seen	2141
Examinations	392
Extractions	490
Amalgam Fillings	330
Porcelain Fillings	148
Cement Fillings	57

Temporary Fillings	136
Cleanings	124
Treatments	137
Laboratory Work	258
Miscellaneous	430

Two fractured mandibles were referred to State Prison Colony after emergency treatment.

### Industries

It is a pleasure and satisfaction to note a decided increase in sales and profits over the preceding year. Our sales have increased 15%, and the profits have almost doubled over last year, showing an increase of 48%. Most of the profit was in the Cloth Department, due to prognosing correctly the business trend, and advancing our prices at the beginning of the year. The Furniture Department sales increased one-third over the previous year, but the profits did not react the same. This was due to not increasing our selling prices when material, especially during the past six months, has advanced quite a bit in price. The increase in sales was caused by some federal purchases, and also by furnishing office equipment to State and Municipal Defense Headquarters.

The small Industries, namely the Auto Repair and Print Shop, have decreased in sales and profit. Due to lack of material the Auto Repair has lost the sales of decorative articles, formerly made in this department. During the past year, the Printing Department has received no State orders, and along with this, we also lost the printing of circulars which we formerly did for the Fort Devens Theatres.

As a whole the outlook is much brighter than was predicted a year ago. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 376 inmates employed in the Industries, and the average for the year was 331.

Very little was expended for Machinery and Equipment during the past year. The Cloth Department did not purchase any new machinery, but was forced to replenish its stock of shuttles, bobbins, and paper tubes. The Furniture Department had a new

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roof put on the dry kiln building.

It is with regret, but also with much pride, that we report the temporary loss of two instructors who have entered the armed forces of our country. We have also had one retirement during the year, namely the Assistant Industrial Shop Manager of the Cloth Department, who had faithfully served the State for the past thirty-two years.

#### Recommendations

Recommendations for the year 1943 are made, bearing in mind the shortage of labor and materials due to emergency situations, and it is realized that great difficulty may be encountered in accomplishing the projects desired.

In past years the transportation of inmates to courts, funerals and other institution business in excess of what the State car could accomplish has been carried on by using the cars of employees and paying mileage where necessary. Due to the present emergency it has become difficult to get employees to use their cars for this work on account of limitations on gasoline and tires. As we have only one State car for all institution business and emergency I would recommend the purchase of another car to carry on necessary work.

We have two trucks belonging to the Institution, one 1927 Rec and one 1936 Dodge.

The Dodge is used for hauling garbage from State Prison two days a week and manure from the Dept. of Public Health one or two days a week. The Rec truck is used for the transportation of vegetables and food supplies between the institution, farm and farm dormitory.

As the Dodge truck will not be suitable for long trips much longer, I intend to use it to do the work now being done by the Rec where it will last for several more years, and to use the new truck to do the work now being done by the Dodge.

A Chevrolet truck was purchased during 1942 for the sum requested, but we were unable to obtain the necessary release from the Government at that time and had to cancel the order.

The roof over our Engine Room and several other shops is badly in need of



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repairs as well as the gutters about the institution. It is felt that this work should be done and we estimate the cost at approximately \$3,000.

The present retort in our cannery has reached a point where it is rapidly becoming unsafe to use. The door of the retort has been welded several times and burlap has to be fitted around it to make it tight. Due to the natural wear of several years the retort and accessories therefore should be replaced as soon as possible.

All canned goods are raised on our farm and canned by the inmates. Approximately 10-12,000 gallons of farm produce are put up each year which, if purchased on the State contract at this time, would cost \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year.

The present washer in our laundry was purchased in 1933 and has been used to capacity constantly. During the past year we have changed our inmate clothing from wollens to cottons which has increased the work in the laundry considerably.

I desire to replace the present 36 x 54 Henrice Washer with a larger size, 42 x 72, to enable us to handle this additional work.

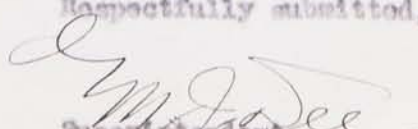
The plumbing in the State Houses is in very poor condition. New plumbing has been installed in a few houses each year and it is desired to continue this project if we are able to obtain necessary materials.

It is necessary to repair a certain section of the Main Wall each year owing to deterioration of mortar joints. This project also we wish to continue provided labor and materials are found available.

To the Commissioner Of Correction, the Deputy Commissioners, the Parole Board, and members of their personnel we wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the many courtesies and assistance rendered in the past year.

As for the Massachusetts Reformatory itself I wish to give due recognition to the Deputy Superintendent and to all faithful employees for their continued guidance and support during a year which has been considerably complicated by war emergencies.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Superintendent

December 31, 1942.

equipment of the institution for full maternity hospitalization.

To the Commissioner of Correction: There would be a substantial  
Mr. Arthur T. Lyman  
saving in having all convalescent cases in the institution. This

I have the honor to submit the sixty-fifth report of the  
Reformatory for Women. It would seem reasonable for the Re-

The total number of court commitments was 436. The total  
number of discharges was 423. The largest population at any one  
time during the year was 478 and the smallest 416. On December 31,  
the number remaining was 423.

would seem the logical INFANT POPULATION of an infant, especially

22 infants were admitted from the courts. The latter situation

42 infants were born at the Framingham Union Hospital.

The daily average number in residence was 54.

Under the direction of Miss Anna S. Gladding, the child place-  
ment work and the supervision of mothers has continued. An increas-  
ing number of mothers each year assume responsibility for the care  
of their children in the community and pay their board. At the  
present time this child placing department has the oversight of 118  
children, 75 of whom live with their mothers, the remainder chiefly  
supported by them.

The legislation of 1940 which authorized payment for maternity  
care in a local private hospital has superseded the State Infirmary  
care. The advantage is seen in the mothers being spared the hazards  
of long transportation and in the closer co-operation at the medical  
staff of the hospital and the reformatory. The mother receives pre-  
cisely the same care as do private patients from the local community.

However, there is much to be said in favor of the plan which  
obtains, in most of the modern State Reformatories for Women, the

3,000 mattress covers  
31,000 washcloths  
6,000 checkered towels



equipment of the institution for full maternity hospitalization. The initial cost is soon compensated. There would be a substantial saving in having all confinement cases in the institution. This would require legislation. With the war has come a shortage of doctors and hospital space. It would seem reasonable for the Reformatory to provide its own maternity care. The argument against it is the sentiment behind legislation which declared no child was to be born in jail, houses of correction, or penal institutions.

A specialized institution for women, however, with a trained staff, would seem the logical place for the delivery of an infant, especially since the whole policy of this department is the better education of mothers in care and responsibility for children.

lives, leading the INDENTURE without any hindrance.

Four new cases were indentured during the year, bringing the total in this department to thirty-two. Thirteen women completed successfully their indenture during the year. Approximately 87 different women had work by the day out in the community.

#### INDUSTRIES DIVISION

State Industries Production Dec. 1, 1941--Dec. 31, 1942.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Sales</u>
Canning	5,720 gals. tomatoes	\$4,514.07
Flag	6,048 flags	43,914.79
Knitting	18,055 doz. stockings	30,559.18
Sewing	17,732 doz. articles	145,877.01
Poultry	45,060 doz. eggs	
	42,317 lbs. meat	
	11,110 day old chicks	32,752.56
		<u>\$257,617.61</u>

#### DEFENSE WORK

333 4/12 doz pillow cases	Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H.
24 doz. white oxford shirts	" " " "
700 mattress covers	Quincy Ship Yards
12 doz. surgeon gowns	U. S. Marine Hospital
3,000 mattress covers	Navy Receiving Barracks, Boston
33,925 warden belts	Mass. Safety Committee
6,085 checkerboards	



150 service flags (miscellaneous) through Jan. 1943  
500 special pennants for Women's defense Corps  
5,000 special pennants, green cross, for medical unit

The methods by which students are selected for special training for defense work includes job analysis and aptitude tests. Our psychologist and our placement worker have co-operated with the industrial instructors to the end that every available student has learned to do defense work, in whole, or part time.

#### FARM

On July 22nd the hay barn was consumed by fire, originating in a dust explosion. 55 tons of hay were destroyed, 844 bags of beet pulp, 5 tons of cocoa shell, 7 tons superphosphate, 5 tons limestone, and some minor farm equipment. The farm girls, however, saved all livestock, leading the animals to safety without any excitement.

Our farm yields were sufficient to keep the institution in milk, butter, meat, (no beef or pork was purchased, only a small amount of lamb) and vegetables.

A substantial increase in farm production is planned next year.

#### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Shortages in education are apparent in many of our students. These are supplemented as far as possible by twenty-six classes in adult education. 114 women take correspondence courses. Most of the teachers are trained; most of them are volunteers.

It should be noted that valuable work in Art Appreciation, particularly, Catholic Art, is given by Miss Lottie Helen Lenn and this is generously subsidized by Bishop Cushing of Boston.

Mrs. Lewis B. Thompson continues to provide funds for both teachers and supplies.

Were it not for the support of these friends of prisoners and of education, we could do little to prepare our women for community

living. It is, of course, education and participation in social group activities which prepare for citizenship.

The Medical Department of the Reformatory submits the following report for the year 1942:

The hospital admitted approximately six patients with atypical pneumonia the latter part of the year, and because of the fact that we had facilities on hand to do the routine x-rays of the chest in our own department, we discovered four cases of underlying tuberculosis which might have remained undetected. These patients were recent admissions to the institution and arrangements were made with sanatoriums for transfer. Because of war time conditions, we were expecting an increase in the incidence of genito-infectious diseases, but we find that many of the patients with gonorrhea received sulfonamide therapy previous to admission so that cultures and smears on entrance are often negative. We have found that the sulfathiazole therapy gives the best results.

In May of 1942, a group of physicians from the John Hopkins Medical School, who were carrying on post-graduate studies in public health at the Boston Dispensary with Dr. Oscar Cox, visited our hospital. An assembly was held demonstrating to them the care given genito-infectious <sup>cases</sup> disease / and the follow-up routine. It was felt that the set-up here was ideal in that we can confine the patients to absolute bed rest for one week with bedside nursing care, whereas many cases, if in the community, could not afford this hospital expense.

We also wish to report that in the treatment of drug



to addicts, we have lately been trying 25 cc of a 50% glucose solution intravenously and find that it gives relief of all gastro-intestinal and muscular pain. We have had several changes in personnel throughout the year due to the war time demands, but have endeavored to maintain the same high standard of medical care as previously. For the recovery of the seriously ill patients which we have had during the year, we wish to thank the consulting staff, the hospital staff and students for their care and co-operation, and especially the hospital staff and students for the interest shown in the rehabilitation of these less ill.

The following statistics may prove interesting especially the cases of gonorrhea found positive by culture and those found positive by smear.

Admissions to the institution	593
Pregnancy	51
Gonorrhea	73
By culture	68
By smear	11
New syphilitic cases	48
Old syphilitic cases	21
Hospital admissions	547
Room calls	1,970
Clinic and out-patient combined	13,100
Dental:	
Extractions	357
Miscellaneous	1,588
(fillings, therapy, dentures)	

Signed by

GRACE E. TIFFANY, M. D.  
Resident Physician.

#### Report of Research Department

The Research Department was especially well organized under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Bode, who left December 1, 1941.



to assume a position as Supervisor of Parole for Women at the State House. It was fortunate indeed that the organization was so well established as the increased population and reduced number of case workers has necessitated an emphasis on speed of investigation and writing of case histories rather than on reorganization of procedure.

The number of full time Civil Service case workers remain the same; namely, two, who carry 115 to 135 cases, whereas, prior to the latter part of 1941, 65 to 75 cases was considered a heavy case load for a full time case worker. The reduction of case workers has been in the number of college trained staff workers who, in addition to institution duties, carry case loads numbering as high as 35 to 40 cases. In the past we have had as many as 20 part time case workers. This year we have had only five. They are: the psychologist, who carries approximately 45 cases, the director of education department, who carries approximately 25 cases; a reformatory relief officer, who carries approximately 65 cases; the child placement worker, who carries 15 cases; and a reformatory officer, who carries 10 cases.

In co-operation with Simmons School of Social Work, we have had two students from January 1st through May who assisted in part time case work. From Smith College we had one full time case worker for six weeks during the summer. From the Summer Laboratory Group of Boston, we had one student for four weeks who assisted in case work. For the first time, we received a Negro student from the Atlanta University School of Social Work who did her block field work from September 22nd through the remainder of the year. This was very helpful in our work with Negro women. We welcome the opportunity of having these students as stimulation of professional interest.

For those cases where there are linguistic handicaps, we are fortunate in having Miss Pauline J. Orsi, who aids the Italian

women and Miss Jane O. Slobodzian who aids those of Polish, Russian, and Lithuanian nationalities.

Case work at the Reformatory for Women is done on an individual basis from a psychiatric approach. No vast investigations are done by investigators who read records of persons they do not know. Each woman is interviewed by the Director of Research, who assigns the case worker according to the needs of the woman. Each woman is interviewed prior to the investigation by the case worker who makes personal investigations at court, agencies, and home insofar as possible. Increased case loads and conservation of gasoline has necessitated more correspondence rather than personal visits on investigations than is desirable.

Although an important part in our case work is investigation, an equally important part is counseling with each woman and caring for many family welfare problems, such as locating family members, inquiring for information regarding location and welfare of children, protection of property and enlisting legal aid. The case worker integrates the program of the woman in the institution, and, if in her investigations or interviews, finds special needs, turns this information over with recommendation to the physician, dentist, grade officers, and vocational placement officer. Goals are discussed and plans for the return to the community are made.

Family visits with women are encouraged. These are not taken in a guardroom with many families visiting at once, with one staff member on duty to prohibit the passing of contraband, as is customary in reformatories. Each visit is taken in an individual room with the case worker present, who, while watching for contraband, is familiar with particular case work problems and endeavors to help the family visit become a "bridge to breach the gap" between



the home and the institution. The case workers have been guided in their approach to problems of numerous women through the psychiatric diagnosis of Dr. I. Paley Rak, who has been available for one afternoon a week through the generosity of the Friends of Prisoners. We have missed his contributions since September when he entered the services of the Army. Dr. Eleanor Pavenstedt is his successor, coming to us in late October. Her emphasis has been on psychiatric treatment rather than diagnosis. Although this touches fewer women, it is extremely helpful, and we expect will have far reaching results.

The psychiatric and neurological services of Dr. Solomon C. Fuller are still available and helpful in the case work, as well as to the hospital, not only in diagnosis of committable psychotic cases but in treatments and approach to personality and behavior problems.

The commitment of insane patients has been taken over completely by the research department due to the heavy schedule of the resident physician. The psychotic trends which are noted by grade officers, case workers, and any staff members are reported to the director of research who is responsible for calling Dr. Fuller for a psychiatric examination, and if woman is considered committable by him, a State alienist is called. Full case history data is available for these psychiatrists and is also sent to the mental hospital with the patient.

Of concern to this department has been the commitment of three women to this institution during this year, who have been in the midst of a psychotic disturbance that might well have been taken care of in mental hospitals. Two of these were diagnosed manic depressive, one recovering within 35 days observation period;



the other being committed permanently. The third one was diagnosed as psychosis with psychopathic personality and committed permanently. In all three cases it was their first commitment and crimes leading to their arrests were committed during psychotic states.

Through the co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Frank A. Dwyer and the presiding justices of the First District Court of Southern Middlesex at Framingham and the Superior Court of Middlesex County at Cambridge, approximately thirty escape and escape from indenture sentences have been adjusted. The decision of the Attorney General in April, that escape from indenture is a misdemeanor and not a felony, has reduced by three years the lengths of sentences of those women committed for escape from indenture.

Of special concern to this department is the lack of case history information brought to us on commitment of a woman. If proper investigation is made by a probation officer to warrant the judge's committing, and commitment is made for rehabilitation of a woman, the case history information is as valuable and important to the reformatory as the mittimus. To the Probation Officers of the courts who send us records, we are grateful.

MARJORIE G. CAVANAH (Signed)  
Director, Research Department

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A new hospital building is essential.
2. A new cottage is needed for the treatment of alcoholics.
3. Additional workers are required in the research department to deal with an increased population.
4. Far more is needed in an appropriation to aid discharged women. We now depend almost exclusively upon private agencies and donations from citizens.
5. An increased appropriation for education is recommended.

To all who have co-operated in the objectives of an institution dedicated to women handicapped by their many personal and environmental problems, we express gratitude, particularly to our commissioner.

Respectfully submitted,

To Arthur T. Ives, Commissioner Miriam Van Waters,

I respectfully submit the annual report for the year ended December 31, 1942.

This year has brought a substantial decrease in our population. On December 31, 1941, there were 1775 inmates; on December 31, 1942, a total of 1379 remained on our books. Our prison commitments have decreased 23%, from 3627 to 2782. There were 17 fewer commitments to the defective delinquents department in 1941, 53; in 1942, 76. The same department received 2 more commitments than in 1941. Other departments had slight decreases as follows: Inebriation, 3; criminal intent, 3; drug addicts, 5.

The shrinkage in population is due in part, first, to the plan inaugurated early in the year of a weekly transfer of prisoners to another institution within the Department of Corrections system, to the transfer in May, 1942, of 150 male defective delinquents to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord. Convalescence has been substantially increased in these two departments. Improved medical conditions, the skill of the Services and participation in fulfilling the nation's needs have afforded steady progress. Higher morale and the motivation to lead better adjusted lives are working to keep down the number of this institution. The care of patients, the steady work, satisfactory housing, and participation in a community program are important factors in rehabilitation.

Prisoners and patients discharged in 1942 totaled 1000. Of this number, 42 were released by death.



ANNUAL REPORTSTATE FARM

State Farm, Massachusetts

December 31, 1942.

To Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner:

I respectfully submit the annual report of the State Farm for the year ended December 31, 1942.

This year has brought a substantial decrease in our population. On December 31, 1941, there were 2556 inmates; on December 31, 1942, a total of 2179 remained on our books. Our prison commitments have decreased <sup>3</sup>238, from 3617 to <sup>4</sup>3381. There were 17 fewer commitments to the defective delinquent departments: in 1941, 93; in 1942, <sup>4</sup>76. The <sup>9</sup>alms department received <sup>less</sup> 8 more commitments than in 1941. Other departments had slight decreases as follows: inebriates, <sup>10</sup>9; criminal insane, 9; drug addicts, <sup>7</sup>1.

The shrinkage in population is due in part, first, to the plan inaugurated early in the year of a monthly transfer of prisoners to another institution within the Department of Correction; second, to the transfer in May, 1942, of 150 male defective delinquents to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord. Overcrowding has been substantially lessened in these two departments. Improved industrial conditions, the call of the Services and participation in fulfilling the nation's needs have afforded steady routines, regular incomes and the motivation to lead better adjusted and more useful lives to many former inmates of this institution. This seems to indicate that steady work, satisfactory incomes, and participation in a necessary enterprise are important factors in rehabilitation.

Prisoners and patients discharged in 1942 totalled 3948. Of this number, 42 were released by death.



We are pleased to report that the general standard of health of our entire population has been good.

#### PRISON DEPARTMENT

The shortage of inmate labor has created a serious problem at this institution. Each newly committed inmate is immediately sent to the hospital for examination by the medical staff. If he is subject to any physical disability, he is classified for "light work" and may not be assigned to work on the farm nor selected for other laborious duties.

A characteristic picture of this department's population shows only 55% physically able to work in the maintenance crew, on the farm and in the engineering department. The remaining 45% having been designated as able to perform only "light work" were of necessity given assignments in the hospital, in the kitchens, sweeping the yard, and cleaning and scrubbing. The age range of this group is from 19 to 55 years, the majority being between 35 and 50.

Since the change in the law pertaining to the release of men sentenced to this institution for drunkenness, the Commissioner of Correction interviews the men prior to their release. He averages 100 of these interviews a month.

There has been very little change in this department during 1942. There were ten escapes and nine were apprehended. Once more I suggest a change in the law regarding escapes from this institution so that a conviction may be obtained in the Brockton District Court instead of having the inmate appear in the Superior Court.

With few exceptions, there has been but little difficulty in maintaining discipline. There were 49 prisoners placed in solitary confinement and 16 placed in segregation during the year.

#### PRISON HOSPITAL

On December 31, 1941, there were 151 patients in this hospital. During the year, 807 were admitted, making a total of 957 in our



hospital throughout the year. There were 22 deaths, and 830 were discharged, leaving a total of 105 in the hospital December 31, 1942.

In addition to the above, 3475 inmates were given routine physical examination when committed, and 3673 received an examination when released. There were 20 patients admitted under the age of 20; 85 were between the ages of 20-30; 214 were between 30-40 years of age; 270 were between 40-50 years old; 130 were between 50-60; 59 were between 60-70; 25 were between 70-80; and 4 were 80 years of age and over. Of the 22 deaths, 3 were between 30-40 years of age; 4 were between the ages of 40-50; 4 between 50-60; 8 were between 60-70; and 3 were between 70-80 years.

Our medical work continued along much the same lines as in previous years. Surgery, and eye, ear, nose, and throat operations are performed by Dr. George A. Moore, Brockton, and Dr. Joseph A. Nerbonne, Brockton, respectively.

Work progressed slowly in our laboratory for the first few months but gradually increased and became more varied. The medical staff has been aided materially in diagnoses and treatment since the addition of a full time laboratory technician.

Improvements, repairs, renewals, and redecorations were made where necessary throughout the wards.

In June, 1942, the Harvard Medical School conducted skin and eye tests for the purpose of developing a satisfactory substitute for the life preserving blood plasma of which it has been feared there might be a shortage, both to military and civilian populations in war stricken areas. Volunteers were requested and response by 1491 inmates to act as "guinea pigs" was most gratifying.

The State Farm is the first institution in Massachusetts to be visited by the Mobile Unit of the American Red Cross Blood Donor Service. On August 17 and 18 and September 8, 9, and 10, 1942, the unit received 598 blood donations from inmates, employees, and neighbors. Thanks are

due the volunteer organization which so efficiently handled a record group of donors.

#### X-RAY AND FINGERPRINT DEPARTMENT

At the present time, there are 17,270 fingerprint records in our files - employees and inmates. A total of 6,169 fingerprints and 2,162 photographs were made of prisoners, defective delinquents, and insane patients, and in addition, 14,799 prints were made from negatives. There were 264 pictures and 132 fingerprints made of employees.

Our technician reports that 1,339 x-rays were taken during the year; of this number 126 were dental x-rays, 108 were chest plates, 12 pictures of spine; 15 pictures of the skull, and 16 x-ray pictures of gastro-intestinal tract.

#### DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The dentist reports the following work accomplished for 1942: examination, 1,948; sittings, 2,209; extractions, 1,782; cleanings, 655; fillings, 362; treatment cases, 218; dentures, 3; repair dentures, 27. X-rays ordered, 127. We were unable to obtain the services of dental internes for two months during the summer.

#### MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

All the maintenance work of the institution has been done by inmate labor under the direction of experienced carpenters, painters, blacksmith, etc. The usual routine maintenance work has been carried on: painting, reflooring, roof repairs, masonry pointing; plumbing and electrical repairs except in instances where priorities prevented our obtaining necessary materials.

The Weave Shop reports that 13,684 yards of prison blue shirting was woven during 1942; 6,734 yards of khaki shirting; 13,163 yards of



prison Plymouth Rock denim; 12,838 yards of khaki denim; and 17,197  $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of toweling.

The Laundry reports that 4,240,000 pounds of laundry were turned out during the year; of this number 520,000 pounds of material were processed for the Lakeville Sanatorium.

An addition was built, by inmate labor, to our present storeroom; this affords adequate storing space for the various commodities essential for our needs.

The switchboard was removed from the front office and located at the front gate.

as follows: prisoners, 120; male defective delinquents, 72; female defective delinquents, 12.

#### ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Re-piping, renewal of valves, water lines, and other necessary repairs were made for the betterment of the institution.

A total of 946,100 kilowatts were generated. Coal used in our boiler room amounted to 8,675.26 tons, which showed an evaporation of 10.34 pounds of water, per pound of coal. Ash resulting from the burning of this coal was 1,873,322 pounds. There was generated approximately 201,091,000 pounds of steam at 125 pound pressure.

It may be expected that the majority of rehabilitable young men

#### SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This department prepared 208 case histories as follows: prisoners, 120; male defective delinquents, 51; female defective delinquents, 12; inebriates, 22; drug addicts, 3. In addition, a number of supplementary histories were made on returned prisoners and parole violators. Field investigations were cut to a necessary minimum because of the tire and gasoline shortage. An intensive effort is being made to accumulate complete case work data by correspondence with the sources of information.

An earnest attempt has been made to provide the Parole Board with adequate material for their deliberations and to furnish the other in-



stitutions with all source material pertinent to the cases.

Reports from the probation officers sent as a result of Requirement No. XI of the Administrative Committee of District Courts, when adequate, provide background material helpful both in effecting inmates problems here and in counseling with them regarding possible help for their alcoholic problems and vocational future. We expect to work more extensively with alcoholics in the coming year.

Although not sufficiently staffed, this department functions well due to the cooperation and skill of the workers.

There were 293 cases presented to the Parole Board for interview as follows: prisoners, 189; male defective delinquents, 72; female defective delinquents, 32. These cases were disposed of as follows: serve maximum, 62; reserve date, 126; postponed 3 months, 1; postponed 6 months, 1; postponed 12 months, 1; indefinite postponement, 35; action pending, 47, parole, 6; miscellaneous, 7.

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Although without adequate help, a start has been made in measuring the scholastic achievement of the Defective Delinquent groups so that remedial educational measures may be effected when advisable.

It may be expected that the majority of rehabilitable young men committed during 1943 as drunks will be Selective Service rejects because of alcoholism. Many of these men are without plans and lack motivation to adjust properly to accepted social standards. Some of these men might contribute to the war effort as civilians if given confidence and direction. Most of them are unacquainted with the resources offered by both public and private organizations to aid them in securing training, employment, and advice. Counseling and testing within the institution and a referral to proper vocational and educational services may help some toward rehabilitation and productive employment. Most of these men need assistance in assessing their personal assets and liabilities.



objectively and in learning to help themselves.

One or more psychometric examinations have been administered to each newly committed inmate (except short term prisoners), and many in the Defective Delinquent Departments were reexamined.

#### MALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT

On January 1, 1942, there were 545 inmates in this department. 60 were admitted during the year as follows: from court, 25; from other institutions, 7; returned from parole, 28. The number released was as follows: discharged by courts, 8; released by Board of Parole, 57; transferred to other institutions, 161; released by death, 3; total, 229. On December 31, 1942, 376 inmates remained in this department.

On January 1, 1942, three officers in this department were brutally murdered by two inmates, who, according to their story, were asked by one of the officers to assist in replacing an electric light bulb in the shoe shop. There they attacked the officer with a shoe jack and killed him. They took his keys, broke in to the carpenter shop, stole tools, and then proceeded along the corridor to F section where they hoped to remove the screen and escape. They were met in the corridor by another officer whom they attacked by throwing chisels and hammers and finally killed him. Another officer came to his rescue but was overpowered and also killed. An inmate spread the alarm. It developed the inmates had formed a plan for a wholesale escape, but, inasmuch as their plan could not be effected, it was carried out by two inmates as briefly outlined above.

We have stated the fact in many of our reports that the inmates in this department are dangerous types, usually ready and willing to create unrest with consequent disorder. Constant supervision is necessary to control this heterogeneous group, which is made up for the most part of morons and border-line individuals who are strongly possessed of the gang spirit and capable of planning villainy with cold deliberation.



This was, unfortunately, proved January 1, 1942.

Again in February the unrest among the more refractory element in the yard was very apparent and was further evidenced by disorderly conduct in ranks, such as pushing other inmates, attempting to trip them, and generally behaving in a manner which might have resulted in a general fight.

Due to our inability to engage sufficient suitable officers, our efforts to operate the department efficiently during the past twelve months have been seriously handicapped. It has been difficult to exercise the required supervision and control, or to apply the degree of instruction and training such as is possible during normal conditions. Inexperienced officers do not observe some of the activities indulged in by inmates that should be prevented. The inmates readily detect any weakness in our system and are constantly on the alert to engage in some form of mischief. Since November, 1942, our personnel has been reduced 44%. Were it not for emergency arrangements which provide the privilege of employing officers at overtime rate to work on a sixty hour basis, the department could not have been operated without seriously jeopardizing the safety of the institution.

Because of the overcrowded condition in this department, Commissioner Lyman, with the approval of Governor Saltonstall, ordered the transfer of 150 defective delinquents to the Massachusetts Reformatory on May 5, 1942. This was heralded with great relief by the personnel in this department. This eliminated the double-decker beds we were forced to set up in dormitories. All inmates are now housed in single rooms. This has facilitated more effective control and supervision.

Our educational program is adequate. The inmates in our school are taught the fundamentals in elementary subjects. The success of this school has been reported in previous reports. We regret that space prohibits our expanding our educational program.



The library is well stocked with books of fiction, non-fiction and magazines.

Repairs and renewals have been made as follows: A new steam clothes presser and a new iron sink were installed in the tailor shop. A gun turret has been erected in each industrial shop.

An officer is assigned to these turrets when the shops are in operation. They are constructed in such a manner as to provide a field of vision and of fire to any part of the shops. Telephones and alarm buttons are enclosed, thereby providing an element of safety and control, as in the event of a disturbance inmates will not be in a position to overpower the officer and prevent him from sounding the alarm. An opening 12 feet wide and 7 feet high was made between the industrial shops which provides better ventilation and a more unified form of control. An observation window was constructed in the east wall of the night office, North Tower, which enables the officer on duty to observe traffic through the tower and stairway. A drinking fountain was placed in the small recreation yard. Repairs in plastering, plumbing, locks, electrical work and other necessities have been executed.

New equipment is needed in our knitting department, and we have requested it in our budget.

While the twelve-month period just past has been a hectic one for this department, we are pleased to report that progress has been made in our industries, and the amount of goods manufactured has equalled previous years.

The semi-military training received by the defective delinquent boys continues to be the main factor in their care and rehabilitation.

Once again I wish to comment upon the possibility of having one parole officer assigned to defective delinquents. We do not intend to cast any criticism upon the present parole system but, as stated in previous reports, we feel the defective delinquent needs much closer supervision.



supervision when released to the community than can conscientiously be given by the present parole system. Parole officers who have had the opportunity to study these prisoners within the institution over a period of time will, without a doubt, have a lower percentage of parole violators.

#### FEMALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT

Six new commitments were received in this department during the year, and ten were returned for violation of parole, making a total of 16. There were 16 girls released on parole, and 5 were transferred to the Women's Reformatory at Framingham. The number of female defective delinquents remaining in the department December 31, 1942, was 87.

This department continues to operate efficiently and successfully. We have been fortunate in having but a few changes in the personnel during the year; therefore, have been able to maintain our routine as in previous years.

The general health in this department continues to be good. Suitable games, entertainments, dances, etc., are presented by the inmates under the direction of a registered occupational therapist.

Inmates who are unable to read or write when committed, attend school. The results obtained are satisfactory but much patience and effort are required on the part of the instructor, due to the various types of pupils and the arrangements necessary so that each individual will advance as far as her mental ability will permit.

The industries are the same as in previous years, and there was a slight increase in the industrial output.

The library continues to prove interesting to the inmates, as the circulation of books showed an increase over 1941.

#### RELIGION

Religious services for inmates of Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faith have been held throughout the year. Interviews have been granted to individuals seeking advice, and the chaplains have corresponded with



families in an endeavor to effect reconciliations. Services for the most part have been well attended. Literature has been donated by the clergy and every effort made to assist those who desire spiritual guidance. Reverend Michael J. Danahy is the Catholic Chaplain; Reverend Harold H. Rogers is the Protestant Chaplain, and Rabbi Hyman Rauttenberg instructs those of his faith. Episcopal Services are held each Sunday. All attendance is voluntary.

The Salvation Army conducted their annual service in March, 1942. It was well attended.

#### FARM DEPARTMENT

The 1942 farming season was characterized by problems resulting from the national war effort, as well as from other causes. The number of employees has been reduced during the year by one man entering the armed service, as well as by deaths and resignations. In fairness, it must be admitted that most of these resignations were from men with families who found their salaries inadequate to meet the increased cost of living and were forced to enter war industries in order to meet expenses. Altogether, nine men were lost during the 1942 season, and in spite of some replacements, at no time during the year did the farm have its full quota. Inmate labor was scarce. Because of the transportation situation, all coal was shipped to the institution by rail, and much of it had to be handled twice by hand. A large gang of inmates customarily used for weeding was tied up entirely for nearly two months in the late Spring and early Summer when it was most needed. In some garden and potato fields the weeds reigned supreme for the last few months.

Weather conditions were unusual. A severe cold spell in January killed all fruit buds on the peach trees so that there was no crop. Dry weather in April and May resulted in a very light first cutting of hay, but mid-summer rains forced the second crop so that a large

crop of high-grade rowan was harvested.

The same rains were indirectly responsible for late blight killing the potato vines in early August with the result that the potato crop made a poor showing with a production of 9,132 bushels from 73½ acres.

Notwithstanding these reverses, productions, when viewed as a whole, were quite satisfactory. The apple crop of more than 10,000 bushels was the largest in the State Farm history. Large crops of winter squash, turnips, carrots, beets, string beans, and tomatoes were also harvested. Live stock productions were normal. The total value of all farm products for the year was \$153,669.31.

Two pairs of horses were purchased during the year, two horses were killed and one died. The average age of the three lost was 22 years. There are three more that will have to be replaced in a short time because of old age infirmities.

The new cabbage storage cellar under the #4 hay barn was completed in time for the 1942 crop and is functioning perfectly.

The 1942 season was a busy one for the cannery. Over 26,000 cans of vegetables and 6,000 cans of fruit were processed. All cans were #10 size.

The farm participated in the Agricultural Conservation program for 1942 receiving an allotment of 120 tons of lime for soil improvement as well as a cash payment for certain approved farm practices carried out during the year. We are also planning to take part in the 1943 program having already been allotted 140 tons of lime.

In the light of the results of 1942 and the increasing problem of insufficient labor, the Head Farmer recommends that farm activities for 1943 be curtailed to the point where crops can be better cared for (1) by the elimination of such non-essential crops as melons, celery, and cauliflower, and (2) by drastic cuts in acreages of cucumbers, summer squash, peppers, sweet corn, and string beans. This would



permit available help to concentrate on such staples as potatoes, onions, cabbage, turnips, carrots, and beets.

#### STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The kitchens and dining rooms were operated during the year much as in previous years, although present prices of food are much higher than the average cost in 1941.

The Inmates' kitchen was repainted. Other necessary repairs were made.

Our major project in this department was the erection of a two story addition to our present storehouse, at a cost of \$2,185.39.

Four automatic Draper Looms were installed in the Weave Shop at a cost of \$616.00.

Our Assistant Steward, John H. Sullivan, retired from service November 24, 1942, because of ill health.

#### DEPARTMENT FOR THE DEAF

The Medical Director reports as follows:

"The daily census in this department December 31, 1941, was 879. There were 70 admissions during the year of which 35 were first admissions, 21 readmissions, and 14 were transfers from other institutions for the insane. On this date, there was one patient out on visit. The 70 admissions added to the daily census, which, as previously stated, was 879, plus the patient out on visit, totals 950, which is the number on the books during the year. A total of 73 patients were discharged during the year: 10 as recovered, 1 as improved, 1 as unimproved, 17 as without psychosis, 2 were transferred to other mental hospitals, and 42 died. The number of patients actually remaining in the institution on December 31, 1942, was 876 with one out on visit. The total on the books on this date was 877.

It has been a very difficult year for all the administrative

officers. The call to War has taken our officers and also our physicians. We lost three of our trained doctors during the early part of the year of 1942.

The general health of the patients, many of whom are aged and infirm, has been good. Dental and medical care was given as required in every case."

#### PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

We regret the necessity of reporting the untimely death of three officers in the Male Defective Delinquent Department January 1, 1942 - Franklin L. Weston, Howard V. Murphy, and George Landry - who were killed in line of duty.

Because of the difficulty experienced in obtaining employees, an emergency was declared in the prison department, the male defective delinquent department, state hospital department, and in the engineering department. The employees have been working 60 hours per week. Fifty-one of our permanent employees have entered the armed forces and have been granted leaves of absence. In addition, many of the employees who were hired on a provisional basis have left our employ to join the service, and others have accepted employment in defense industries.

In March, 1942, permanent employees in the prison, male defective delinquent, and the state hospital departments were re-classified as correction officers, senior correction officers, etc. This has abolished positions as attendant, charge attendant nurse, and hospital supervisors. This re-classification has created a much better spirit among the employees.

Correction Officers were instructed in the use of firearms until December, 1942, when the instructor resigned to accept employment elsewhere.

#### CANTEEN

The Canteen has been managed the same as in previous years. All



profits are used for the benefit of employees and inmates.

#### AIR RAID WARNING SERVICE

Employees have formed groups to take care of any emergency that might arise as the result of an air raid.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

I am pleased to report that during the year we made the following articles for use of the soldiers in the U. S. O. Clubs and Camps: 2,300 cribbage boards; 570 checker boards; 52 small tables, and 50 large tables.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The erection of a hospital to house the criminal insane so that we may remodel the buildings to house the defective delinquent boys. If this cannot be accomplished, it will be necessary to request an appropriation to enlarge the male defective delinquent quarters by an addition to the present buildings.

2. The need of installing a lever locking system to control the entire corridor is urgent in each department.

Our program for improvements of necessity has been at a standstill. However, no major improvements were made to our buildings because of priority ratings, etc. It is hoped that we will be able to purchase materials to make our older buildings more attractive and more livable until such time as we can make permanent repairs. We are, therefore, not making any recommendations except as outlined above.

#### CONCLUSION

I realize the important role each department and employee plays in the successful operation and maintenance of this institution, and acknowledge its cooperation and appreciate the efforts of everyone

concerned.

I wish to thank the donors of fruit, cards, books, and other gifts; the moving picture companies and others who have aided the unfortunates at this institution. A word of thanks is also expressed to the Fathers of the Divine Word and other visiting clergymen who have been so helpful in attending to the spiritual needs of inmates.

And to you, Commissioner, and to your staff, my gratitude for the cooperation extended me during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

James E. Warren  
Superintendent.

INSTITUTION	
Brush Dept.	
Clothing	"
Concrete	"
Foundry	"
Mattress	"
Hotel	"
Printing	"
Shoe	"
Sunderwear	"
Inmate Supply	
Over Plant Repairs	
Totals	\$358,76

Stock on hand December 1,  
Outstanding Accounts  
Payments  
Balances

(1) Includes \$8,823.18  
(2) Reduced by Payment \$.



## Financial Statement of the Industries of the State Prison

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From December 1, 1941 To November 30, 1942 .

INDUSTRIES	Dr.				Cr.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1941		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Nov. 30, 1942		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Brush Dept.	-	\$ 37.54	-	\$ 37.54	-	\$ 37.54	-	\$ 37.54	-	
Clothing "	\$ 55,998.11	\$ 5,136.36	\$ 48,590.62	\$ 109,725.09	\$ 55,002.09	\$ 4,446.16	\$ 57,185.65	\$ 116,633.90	\$ 6,908.81	
Concrete "	-	1,268.74	-	1,268.74	-	1,268.74	-	1,268.74	-	
Foundry "	12,509.32	9,395.15	47,520.48	69,424.95	71,936.97	5,176.91	12,264.40	89,378.28	19,953.33	
Mattress "	-	386.15	-	386.15	73.75	312.40	-	386.15	-	
Metal "	104,169.66	53,460.80	49,000.96	206,631.42	148,104.37	5,326.43	74,422.21	227,853.01	21,221.59	
Printing "	3,464.16	1,664.30	15,700.37	20,828.83	17,638.31	1,224.37	2,316.39	21,179.07	350.24	
Shoe "	53,306.51	8,485.70	73,518.85	135,311.06	78,503.25	8,746.66	52,045.26	139,295.17	3,984.11	
Underwear "	54,300.26	8,726.36	62,307.88	125,334.50	81,468.58	11,036.95	56,517.58	149,023.11	23,688.61	
Inmates Wages	-	-	13,434.19	13,434.19	-	-	-	-	-	
Power Plant Repairs	-	-	190.00	190.00	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals	\$283,748.02	\$ 88,561.10	\$ 310,263.35	\$682,572.47	\$452,727.32(1)	\$37,576.16	\$254,751.49	\$ 745,054.97	\$76,106.69(2)	Net Gain \$ 76,106.69

RECAPITULATION

Dr.	
Stock on hand December 1, 1941	\$283,748.02
Outstanding Accounts	88,561.10
Payments	310,263.35
Balance	62,482.50
	<u>\$745,054.97</u>

Cr.	
Received during year, 1942	\$452,727.32
Outstanding Accounts November 30, 1942	37,576.16
Stock on hand November 30, 1942	254,751.49
	<u>\$745,054.97</u>

(1) Includes \$2,928.15 previous years income

(2) Reduced by Payment S.P. Ind. (P.P. Repairs) \$190.00  
" " " Inmates \$13,434.19

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for State Prison

Industries, Nov. 30, 1942 .

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Clothing	\$ 37,109.98	\$ 19,382.07	\$ 693.60	\$ 57,185.65
Foundry	4,679.56	6,061.71	1,523.13	12,264.40
Metal	49,756.01	17,138.04	7,528.16	74,422.21
Printing	131.92	-	2,184.47	2,316.39
Shoe	25,837.81	23,732.42	2,475.03	52,045.26
Underwear	33,070.69	19,657.96	3,788.93	56,517.58
	\$150,585.97	\$ 85,972.20	\$ 18,193.32	\$254,751.49



From December 1, 1941 To November 30, 1942 .

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1941		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Nov. 30, 1942		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Brush	\$18,135.48	\$ 2,326.08	\$30,983.46	\$51,445.02	\$37,634.60	\$1,915.99	\$13,795.70	\$53,346.29	\$ 1,901.27	
Clothing	35,863.35	11,384.90	50,166.88	97,415.13	60,659.82	14,113.20	44,239.65	119,012.67	21,597.54	
Concrete	19,714.22	8,478.47	44,266.06	72,458.75	53,781.01	5,152.88	23,055.26	81,989.15	9,530.40	(1)
Mattress	15,833.52	5,136.93	40,894.21	61,864.66	34,812.30	7,929.45	24,205.79	66,947.54	5,082.88	
Metal	60,255.96	6,318.89	42,679.63	109,254.48	56,951.74	6,839.35	55,565.50	119,356.59	10,102.11	
Tobacco	25,507.42	2,396.64	27,093.65	54,999.71	33,053.78	996.34	30,006.72	64,056.84	9,057.13	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$175,309.95</b>	<b>\$36,043.91</b>	<b>\$236,083.89</b>	<b>\$447,437.75</b>	<b>\$276,893.25</b>	<b>\$36,947.21</b>	<b>\$190,868.62</b>	<b>\$504,709.08</b>	<b>\$57,271.33</b>	

## RECAPITULATION

DR.		CR.	
Stock on Hand, Dec. 1, 1941	\$175,309.95	Received during the year	\$276,893.25
Outstanding Accounts, Dec. 1, 1941	36,043.91	Outstanding Accounts, Nov. 30, 1942	36,947.21
Payments	236,083.89	Stock on Hand, Nov. 30, 1942	190,868.62
Balance*	<u>57,271.33</u>		
	\$504,709.08		<u>\$504,709.08</u>
* Balance	<u>\$ 57,271.33</u>		
(1) Concrete-Machinery & Equipment charged off	185.50		
Profit for year per Financial Statement	<u>\$ 57,456.83</u>		

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for State Prison Colony  
Industries, Nov. 30, 1942

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Brush	\$ 10,128.38	\$ 1,344.83	\$ 2,322.49	\$ 13,795.70
Clothing	34,029.30	3,285.83	6,924.52	44,239.65
Concrete	5,933.95	12,054.87	5,066.44	23,055.26
Mattress	18,606.48	1,378.60	4,220.71	24,205.79
Metal	23,707.00	9,693.82	22,164.68	55,565.50
Tobacco	8,332.45	5,781.87	15,892.40	30,006.72
TOTALS	\$ 100,737.56	\$ 33,539.82	\$ 56,591.24	\$ 190,868.62



## Financial Statement of the Industries of the MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY INDUSTRIES

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From December 1, 1941 To November 30, 1942 .

INDUSTRIES	Dr.				Cr.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1941		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Nov. 30, 1942		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
CLOTH	\$83,865.09 *	\$14,941.50	\$95,204.49	\$194,011.08	\$108,619.62	\$16,905.99	\$85,080.70	\$210,606.31	\$16,595.23	
FURNITURE	72,726.12	13,739.27	85,576.76	172,042.17	100,372.83	16,659.47	63,267.54	180,299.84	8,257.67	
AUTO REPAIR		251.05	1,101.07	1,352.12	1,432.30	97.25		1,529.55	177.43	
PRINTING		9.25	5.32	14.57	141.40	12.25		153.65	139.08	
TOTALS	\$156,591.21 *	\$28,941.07	\$181,587.66	\$367,419.94	\$210,566.15	\$33,674.96	\$148,348.24	\$392,589.35	\$25,169.41	

\* \$239.25 Lost in transit by State Farm Truck

## RECAPITULATION

Dr.		Cr.	
Stock hand Dec. 1, 1941	\$156,591.21	Received during the year	\$210,566.15
Outstanding accounts Dec. 1, 1941	28,941.07	Outstanding accounts Nov. 30, 1942	33,674.96
Payments	181,587.66	Stock on hand Nov. 30, 1942	148,348.24
Balance	25,169.41		
Totals	\$392,589.35		\$392,589.35

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for ~~MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY INDUSTRIES~~  
Industries, Nov. 30 ~~1942~~

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
CLOTH	\$39,446.05	\$35,566.68	\$10,067.97	\$85,080.70
FURNITURE	39,738.92	20,543.03	2,985.59	63,267.54
TOTALS	\$79,184.97	\$56,109.71	\$13,053.56	\$148,348.24



## Financial Statement of the Industries of the Reformatory for Women

128

From December 1, 1941 To November 30, 1942 .

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	Dec. 1, 1941		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Nov. 30, 1942		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Canning	\$1,966.85	\$432.75	\$2,578.66	\$4,978.26	\$5,265.41	\$269.34	\$1,594.50	\$7,129.25	\$2,150.99	
Knitting	10,936.64	3,764.09	30,993.59	45,694.32	31,172.81	3,477.09	19,659.18	54,309.08	8,614.76	
Needle Trades	38,900.30	16,667.60	146,589.13	202,157.03	185,701.34	19,015.01	45,479.47	250,195.82	48,038.79	
Poultry	2,860.44	3,093.30	22,954.26	28,908.00	31,584.85	4,048.63	2,401.69	38,035.17	9,127.17	
Totals	\$54,664.23	\$23,957.74	\$203,115.64	\$281,737.61	\$253,724.41	\$26,810.07	\$69,134.84	\$349,669.32	\$67,931.71	

## RECAPITULATION

DR.		CR.	
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1941	\$54,664.23	Received during the year	\$253,724.41
Outstanding accounts Dec. 1, 1941	23,957.74	Outstanding accounts Nov. 30, 1942	26,810.07
Payments	203,115.64	Stock on hand Nov. 30, 1942	69,134.84
Balance	67,931.71		
	<u>\$349,669.32</u>		<u>\$349,669.32</u>

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for Reformatory for Women  
Industries, Nov. 30, 1942. (date).

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Canning	\$ 238.96	\$ 1,355.54	--	\$1,594.50
Knitting	7,950.55	10,909.31	799.32	19,659.18
Needle Trades	37,143.81	6,379.44	1,956.22	45,479.47
Poultry	--	323.26	2,078.43	2,401.69
Totals	\$45,333.32	\$18,967.55	\$4,833.97	\$69,134.84



D. 111  
111  
111

The Highest and the Lowest Number of Prisoners Employed in Each Industry  
in the State Institutions during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1942

INDUSTRIES	State Institutions							
	State Prison		State Prison Colony		Massachusetts Reformatory		Reformatory for Women	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Automobile Repair	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	-
Brush	-	-	54	20	-	-	-	-
*Canning	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	18
Cloth and Blankets	-	-	-	-	279	164	-	-
Clothing	79	61	93	61	-	-	-	-
Concrete	-	-	51	33	-	-	-	-
Foundry	77	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture	-	-	-	-	95	75	-	-
Knitting	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	19
Mattress	-	-	47	18	-	-	-	-
Metal	122	58	80	55	-	-	-	-
Needle Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	34
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7
Printing	35	32	-	-	7	6	-	-
Shoe	133	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	38	13	-	-	-	-
Underwear	108	99	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Seasonal



## Financial Statement of Each Industry in the Jails and Houses of Correction, together with the Highest and Lowest

Number of Prisoners Employed Thereon, during the Year ending December 31, 1942

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION Industries	DR.				CR.			
	Jan. 1, 1942		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Dec. 31, 1942		Total Credits
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand	
Billerica <sup>1</sup> Brush Mat	\$15,272.09 4,190.84	\$727.16 100.21	\$10,282.30 3,392.88	\$26,281.55 7,683.93	\$11,238.85 1,144.25	\$2,073.50 207.77	\$18,510.07 5,779.48	\$31,822.42 7,131.50
Totals	\$19,462.93	\$827.37	\$13,675.18	\$33,965.48	\$12,383.10	\$2,281.27	\$24,289.55	\$38,953.92
Deer Island Clothing Poultry Shoe	\$5,000.00 19,625.92 5,812.76	\$693.91 4,416.74 977.25	\$8,953.54 27,264.46 10,148.18	\$14,647.45 51,307.12 16,938.19	\$10,179.20 30,134.88 7,283.65	\$218.75 4,983.22 1,179.00	\$1,538.95 16,750.45 364.20	\$11,936.90 51,868.55 8,826.85
Totals	\$30,438.68	\$6,087.90	\$46,366.18	\$82,892.76	\$47,597.73	\$6,380.97	\$18,653.60	\$72,632.30
Greenfield Chair Caning	\$380.99	--	\$504.35	\$885.34	\$1,461.72	\$23.90	\$491.56	\$1,977.18
Lawrence Chair Caning	155.00	--	424.77	579.77	491.20	--	115.00	606.20
Northampton Chair Caning	344.04	87.50	401.63	833.17	1,121.40	57.60	256.95	1,435.95
Salem Chair Caning	40.00	--	223.20	263.20	197.75	128.75	75.00	401.50
Worcester Chair Caning	246.77	11.12	168.25	426.14	418.21	--	240.00	658.21

BALANCES		Dec. 31, 1942		Number of Prisoners Employed		
Gain	Loss	Number of Sentenced Prisoners	Number Em- ployed on Industries	Highest	Lowest	Average
\$5,540.87 --	-- \$552.43	- -	27 3	45 7	20 1	32 4
\$4,988.44		188	30	52	21	36
-- \$561.43 --	\$2,710.55 -- \$8,111.34		32 34 49	44 41 52	31 15 34	37 33 42
	\$10,260.46	504	115	137	80	112
\$1,091.84 26.43 602.78 138.30 232.07	-- -- -- -- --	57 54 33 67 144	- 2 6 1 -	4 5 21 2 5	1 2 2 1 5	3 4 8 1 5

<sup>1</sup> Manufacturing done at this institution, but all cash handled at House of Correction, Cambridge.



How Prisoners were occupied in the State Prison, the State Prison Colony, the Massachusetts Reformatory, the Reformatory for Women and the State Farm on Nov. 30, 1942

EMPLOYMENTS	Totals	State Prison	State Prison Colony	Massachusetts Reformatory	Reformatory for Women	State Farm
<b>On Productive Industries</b>						
Automobile repair	10	-	-	10	-	-
Brush	65	-	65	-	-	-
Cloth and blankets	275	-	-	275	-	-
Clothing	162	79	83	-	-	-
Concrete	23	-	23	-	-	-
Foundry	73	73	-	-	-	-
Furniture	86	-	-	86	-	-
Knitting	30	-	-	-	30	-
Mattress	28	-	28	-	-	-
Metal	135	58	77	-	-	-
Needle trades	61	-	-	-	61	-
Poultry	10	-	-	-	10	-
Printing	42	35	-	7	-	-
Shoe	108	108	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	27	-	27	-	-	-
Underwear	106	106	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>On Miscellaneous Work</b>						
Barbers	17	5	5	4	-	3
Blacksmiths, pipers, tinsmiths, etc.	13	-	-	-	-	13
Carpenters, masons and helpers	37	9	-	17	-	11
Clerks	8	-	-	8	-	-
Cobblers	5	-	-	5	-	-
Construction	11	-	11	-	-	-
Firemen	12	12	-	-	-	-
Gardeners	42	2	-	28	-	12
Hospital attendants and nurses	135	8	26	9	56	36
Houseworkers, sweepers, etc.	259	5	47	37	68	102
Machinists	9	5	-	-	-	4
Painters, whitewashers, etc.	17	-	-	5	-	12
Printers	9	-	9	-	-	-
Repair men	43	-	35	-	-	8
Runners and waiters	49	36	-	4	-	9
Stablemen	55	-	-	-	-	55
Teamsters	14	-	-	-	-	14
Yard hands, etc.	66	33	-	33	-	-
In dairy	9	-	-	-	9	-
In dining room	119	-	-	30	25	64
In engineer's department	116	13	18	27	-	58
In farm and road work	143	-	73	63	7	-
In kitchen	190	38	48	26	27	51
In laundry	191	34	31	40	25	61
In library and Educational Department	19	5	8	5	-	1
In poultry plant	16	-	-	-	-	16
In sewing room for institution	42	-	-	32	9	1
In storehouse	21	9	-	3	-	9
In weave-shop	28	-	-	-	11	17
In farming, reclaiming land and in repair and care of public institutions	149	-	-	-	-	149
Out working for the day	6	-	-	-	6	-
Miscellaneous	54	-	46	-	8	-
In school	10	-	10	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>706</b>
<b>Not at Work</b>						
Confined to cells, detention room, strong room, etc.	35	16	1	12	4	2
In band and drill sergeants	20	-	-	20	-	-
In hospital for treatment	133	-	-	2	22	109
In trades school for instruction	72	-	-	72	-	-
Unemployed (including the aged, infirm, etc. not under Doctor's care)	86	-	3	-	7	76
Unassigned	134	1	6	71	27	29
Held for Death House	3	3	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>RECAPITULATION</b>						
On productive industries	1,241	459	303	378	101	-
On miscellaneous work	1,914	214	367	376	251	706
Not at work	483	20	10	177	60	216
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>922</b>

Does not include 35 indentured and 2 in hospital outside.



Number of Prisoners Engaged upon Industries in All the Prisons on Nov. 30, 1942

D. 115

INDUSTRIES	Totals	State Prison	State Prison Colony	Massa- chusetts Reform- atory	Reform- atory for Women	Jails and Houses of Cor- rection
Automobile repair	10	-	-	10	-	-
Brush	95	-	65	-	-	30
Chair caning	15	-	-	-	-	15
Cloth and blankets	275	-	-	275	-	-
Clothing	195	79	83	-	-	33
Concrete	23	-	23	-	-	-
Foundry	73	73	-	-	-	-
Furniture	86	-	-	86	-	-
Knitting	30	-	-	-	30	-
Mat	3	-	-	-	-	3
Mattress	28	-	28	-	-	-
Metal	135	58	77	-	-	-
Needle trades	61	-	-	-	61	-
Poultry	46	-	-	-	10	36
Printing	42	35	-	7	-	-
Shoe	144	108	-	-	-	36
Tobacco	27	-	27	-	-	-
Underwear	106	106	-	-	-	-
Totals	1,394	459	303	378	101	153



Statement Showing Sales from Certain Penal Institutions to Institutions  
and the Market, Respectively, during the Fiscal Year 1941 - 1942<sup>1</sup>

D. 115

INSTITUTIONS	Totals	Sales to Institutions	Sales in the Market
State Prison	\$398,814.23	\$392,021.99	\$6,792.24
State Prison Colony	260,676.92	248,707.24	11,969.68
Massachusetts Reformatory	215,300.04	204,758.42	10,541.62
Reformatory for Women	256,144.56	251,347.37	4,797.19
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,130,935.75</b>	<b>\$1,096,835.02</b>	<b>\$34,100.73</b>
Billerica House of Correction	13,837.00	13,764.18	72.82
Deer Island House of Correction	47,597.73	42,178.87	5,418.86
Lawrence House of Correction	491.20	--	491.20
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$61,925.93</b>	<b>\$55,943.05</b>	<b>\$5,982.88</b>
Greenfield House of Correction	\$1,485.62	--	\$1,485.62
Northampton House of Correction	1,091.50	--	1,091.50
Salem House of Correction	326.50	--	326.50
Worcester House of Correction	407.09	--	407.09
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$3,310.71</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$3,310.71</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,196,172.39</b>	<b>\$1,152,778.07</b>	<b>\$43,394.32</b>

<sup>1</sup> Sales from State institutions are reported for the year ending November 30, 1942; sales from county institutions are reported for the year ending December 31, 1942.

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